



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Trade Troubleshooter Leaves for U.S.

OW1806084589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—A senior Japanese Government official left for Washington on Sunday for what is billed as a final round of talks with U.S. officials on a bilateral telecommunications trade dispute.

Yusai Okuyama, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, will confer with Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams on Monday, government sources said.

The talks come under a U.S. threat of retaliation. The U.S. Government decided in April to invoke Section 1377 of the 1988 trade act which mandates sanctions unless foreign telecommunications markets are opened to U.S. firms.

At the meeting, Okuyama will offer to ease regulations on the licensing of third-party radio communications used mainly by dispatch service companies, the sources said. Products of Motorola Inc. of the United States dominate equipment for such communications.

But another—and more tricky—issue over cellular and portable telephones is not likely to be settled at the Okuyama-Williams meeting, the sources said.

That issue will be left to talks expected Wednesday between a special Japanese Government envoy and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, they said.

The Japanese troubleshooter, former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa, is scheduled to leave for Washington on Tuesday as Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's envoy to join Okuyama.

Ozawa negotiated a settlement to a construction market dispute early last year with Hills' predecessor, Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, who later described the Japanese official as a "tough and fair" negotiator.

The U.S. is demanding that cellular telephone services based on Motorola's system be allowed in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, monopolized by an incompatible system of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT). Motorola's system is limited to a smaller market in western Japan.

The U.S. is also calling for allocation of a radio frequency band for Motorola's portable telephones. Japan has so far rejected the request on grounds that there are no extra frequencies available for newcomers to the portable phone market in Tokyo.

But government sources said last week Japan is considering opening some of already allotted frequencies to the Motorola system as a measure of last resort to settle the dispute.

On May 3, Hills announced a list of 54 products and four communications service areas subject to possible retaliation.

Sanctions are to be imposed within 30 days after a decision on products and services facing retaliation, which is expected by the end of June.

But Hills has said retaliation will be postponed if Japan makes concessions. The U.S. trade law permits postponement for up to six months.

Agreement on 'Super 301' Talks Under GATT

OW1706055989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—The United States and Japan have agreed in principle to take up the issue of alleged Japanese trade barriers within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), government officials said Saturday.

Japan was cited on May 25 as a country engaging in unfair trade practices in three areas under the so-called "super 301" provision of the 1988 U.S. omnibus trade act.

It faces possible U.S. sanctions if the U.S. cannot get satisfactory results in opening Japanese markets for supercomputers, satellites, and wood products.

Until now, Japan has maintained that it will not conduct any bilateral negotiations under a U.S. threat of retaliation.

However, both sides have agreed to make concessions and consider holding bilateral talks based on GATT Article 22 and 23 on the resolution of bilateral trade friction, the officials said.

The U.S. has become aware of how strongly Japan and other trading partners oppose the super 301 designations of unfair traders, government sources said.

The U.S. Administration has been trying to persuade trading partners that the clause is not based on protectionist ideas but rather on the aim of liberalizing markets.

U.S. officials did not make a formal proposal for negotiations based on the Super 301 provision during vice ministerial-level talks held Tuesday and Wednesday in Ito, Shizuoka Prefecture, according to officials.

However, a U.S. delegate said his country considers the talks to have qualified as consultations under the provision.

A senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has indicated that he is willing to accept talks based on the GATT, as the idea is in line with Japanese policies as well.

The U.S. Government will call a meeting of its subcabinet-level trade policy committee on July 7 to make a final decision about how to conduct Super 301 negotiations with Japan, Japanese Government officials said.

Bank, Ministry Split Over U.S. Trade Figures

OW1506194889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan were split over the improved U.S. merchandise trade deficit.

Calling the shrinkage in the U.S. trade deficit "genuine and not temporary," a senior official at the central bank attributed the improvement to good U.S. economic fundamentals.

"The U.S. economy is taking a way towards a better scenario, or a soft-landing without a recession," the official, who requested anonymity, said.

He predicted the U.S. dollar would continue to be firm.

In contrast, an official at the Finance Ministry said the April U.S. trade figure would not have any effect on exchange rates, ruling out the possibility of the U.S. unit's further advance against the yen.

Joint Stand With U.S. on China Ruled Out

OW1906083789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan and the United States are not considering a coordination of their respective policies toward the turmoil in China, a high-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that policy coordination with regard to China is not likely during talks in Washington next week between Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

While the unrest in China will "naturally" be on the agenda for the talks, "each country has its own China policy," the official said.

Some legislators in the U.S. Congress have issued calls for Japan to join with the U.S. in imposing sanctions on China over its suppression of the pro-democracy movement there.

Suggesting that such an opinion is but one of many among different U.S. legislators, however, the official noted that "there are lots of legislators in the U.S. Congress."

China Pays Interest on Samurai Bonds

OW1906110289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—A Chinese financial institution is continuing to pay interest on its Samurai Bonds, yen-denominated debentures issued by foreigners, banking industry sources said Monday.

The Tianjin Municipality International Trust and Investment Corp. recently transferred an interest payment totaling some 300 million yen owed on a 6-percent coupon rate, 10-billion-yen bond issued on the Tokyo market in December 1986 to bank accounts at the Industrial Bank of Japan, they said.

The semiannual payment was made amid growing concern about political turmoil in China in the aftermath of "Bloody Sunday," June 4, when the government launched a crackdown on the student-led pro-democracy movement.

"The political turbulence has proved to have little effect on China's financial activity. You need not to fear interest payments on external obligations," said an official at Nikko Securities Co. which is lead manager of the Samurai Bonds by the Tianjin Municipality International Trust and Investment Corp.

The Bank of China, the China International Trust and Investment Corp. and four other Chinese organizations issued Samurai Bonds, the sources said.

Chinese Journalists Postpone Annual Visit

OW1906101989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Representatives from China's national association of journalists have postponed a scheduled visit to Japan due to an "excessive domestic workload."

Officials of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association (NSK) said they notified the Chinese on Monday that the postponement request was received.

Officials from the state All-China Journalists' Association were to visit Japan from June 27 to July 11 to discuss problems in education.

But NSK received a postponement request on Saturday from the Chinese citing their association's "excessive domestic workload." The Chinese-Japanese journalists program has been held annually since 1982.

The Chinese press has offered extensive coverage on the government cleanup campaign launched at "counterrevolutionaries" responsible for the student-led pro-democracy protests which ended in a bloody crackdown on June 4.

NSK representatives say the visit will be rescheduled at a later date.

Low-Interest Loan Extended to South Korea

OW1606064989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan will extend up to 7,634 million yen in a low-interest loan to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Of the total, 6.2 billion yen will be used to help finance purchases of equipment and services to modernize minor business corporations in South Korea.

The remaining 1,434 million yen will finance a water supply project in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, the ministry said.

Government Ready To Extend Aid to Cambodia

OW1706084389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will express at an ASEAN meeting in Brunei next month Japan's readiness to assist in Kampuchea's rehabilitation after peace is restored there, ministry sources said Saturday.

Mitsuzuka is scheduled to represent Japan at an expanded meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Brunei from July 6 to 8.

ASEAN or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations groups six non-communist nations—the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei.

The forthcoming meeting will also be attended by the foreign ministers of ASEAN's dialogue partners—Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community (EC).

The sources said the meeting will chiefly discuss a political settlement of the 10-year Kampuchean conflict and the situation in China following the bloody military crackdown on the student-led prodemocracy movement early this month.

Participants will also discuss and exchange views on peace in the Asia-Pacific region and expansion of economic exchanges, the sources said.

A plenary session will be held on the first day of the meeting and discussions will focus on the situation in the Asia-Pacific area.

The second and third days will be spent on individual consultations between the ASEAN member nations and their dialogue partners, they said.

They said discussions at the plenary session will center on the Kampuchean issue and China.

Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Siha-nouk and Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen will hold talks in Paris on July 24 on ways to reach a political solution to the issue.

An international conference on the Kampuchean problem with participation of countries concerned is also scheduled for early August.

The sources said Mitsuzuka will explain Japan's position on the Kampuchean issue—the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean, a ceasefire in Kampuchea, establishment of an international surveillance organ and creation of a new Kampuchean government based on the principle of self-determination.

Mitsuzuka will then pledge Japan's cooperation in establishing peace in Kampuchea and extending assistance for postwar rehabilitation, the sources said.

As for the China issue, the sources said Mitsuzuka will call on the Chinese leadership to refrain from using repressive measures against pro-democracy campaigners.

The foreign minister, however, will tell the ASEAN meeting that Japan cannot impose economic sanctions against China because such measures may internationally isolate the communist giant and threaten stability in Asia, the sources said.

While in Brunei, Mitsuzuka is scheduled to meet Brunei Sultan Bolkiah and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, the sources added.

Uno Urged To Testify on Sex Scandal

OW1806085789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—An overwhelming majority of the 29 woman Diet members believe that Prime Minister Sosuke Uno should testify at the Diet concerning allegations that he had an illicit affair with a geisha, according to a survey by KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Many feel that if the allegations are true, then Uno should resign.

All but five of the 29 female legislators responded to the KYODO survey. The five who declined to participate were all members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP].

KYODO conducted the survey after Uno refused to discuss press reports that he had a six-month affair with a geisha in 1985, paying for her services out of political funds.

Uno refused to comment on the affair despite being repeatedly questioned about it at the Diet.

The alleged scandal surfaced shortly after Uno became prime minister on June 2.

Twenty legislators said Uno ought to respond to the allegations at the Diet.

"As the top public official, it is only natural that the prime minister should respond to interpellations," said Emi Iwasa, one of the 10 communist dietwomen who responded to the survey.

Yoshiko Otake, one of eight LDP members who answered the survey, said Uno should answer the allegations "because the world is watching."

Among the four who said Uno has no obligations to respond to the allegations at the Diet, Komeito's Wakako Hironaka was most specific: "There is no need to answer," she said.

Hironaka also believes the press should not have reported the affair.

Eighteen respondents agreed that there ought to be a new ethical code among politicians regarding the "women problem" which tends to be tolerated in Japan.

"The time has come for us to consider the problem in the light of the changes of the time," said LDP upper house member Akiko Santo.

Twenty-one respondents said the scandal shows that Uno is unfit, to be prime minister.

Aiko Shimura, an independent upper house member, went one step further, saying Uno is not qualified to serve "once the scandal was brought up."

Three of the five LDP female legislators said they think the scandal, if left unattended, will affect the LDP in the upper house elections this summer.

Opposition female Diet members concurred that the scandal will affect the upper house election, particularly influencing the female electorate.

Most of the respondents also said they were concerned that the scandal will affect Japan's image in the world.

"Japan has shown its backwardness to the rest of the world," said communist lower house member Haruko Yoshikawa.

Uno Holds News Conference in Niigata

OW1806082089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0457 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] Niigata, June 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno said Sunday that Japan, as a good neighbor of China, plans to give advice to China in order to prevent it from becoming isolated from international society.

Uno, giving a 30-minute press conference at this Japan Sea coast city, stopped short of saying specifically what advice he plans, however.

The prime minister said he hopes China recovers from the present unrest and restores tranquility as early as possible.

Uno visited Niigata on a one-day stumping trip—the first visit out of Tokyo since he succeeded Noboru Takeshita as president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and as prime minister on June 2.

Uno again expressed regret for his involvement in a geisha scandal but said he did not do anything constituting a breach of human ethics.

The prime minister did not comment any more fully on the controversy created by a weekly magazine report that he paid 3 million yen to a geisha four years ago in return for sexual services.

Uno said he will sternly reprimand some cabinet members who have violated an agreement not to attend meetings, events and parties sponsored by LDP factions they belong to.

The Cabinet reached the decision in line with a package of proposals, compiled by the LDP on May 19, which is aimed at restoring public trust in politics lost in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal.

The 21-member Uno cabinet announced an agreement on June 6 that all cabinet ministers will quit their factions and will not attend factional meetings and events.

However, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa, who is a senior member of former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe's faction, attended a meeting arranged for an Abe faction member in Okazaki, Aichi Prefecture, on Saturday.

Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi, who is also an Abe faction member, has said that he will continue attending factional meetings.

Former Prime Minister Takeshita, leader of the LDP's largest power bloc, said on Saturday that he has already left the Takeshita faction but will continue to assist faction members.

Views Elections, Geisha Issue

OW1906113289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno said on Monday he hopes to achieve political reforms before dissolving the House of Representatives, and suggested he may call a general election by the end of this year.

Uno, in an interview with the Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) videotaped on Monday for airing later in the day, said he wants to call a general election amid applause from voters after achieving election law revisions and other political reforms.

The secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party, Ryutaro Hashimoto, also said over the weekend that the LDP favors a general election after the Diet enacts political reform bills during the autumn session.

The LDP has proposed political reform bills designed to restrict politicians in making donations to voters at funerals and weddings, and to tighten controls on corporations in giving political donations.

Opposition parties have urged Uno to dissolve the 512-seat lower chamber immediately in order to test voter sentiment in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal, which led to the downfall of Uno's predecessor Noboru Takeshita and three of his cabinet members.

Uno was interviewed by Kenzo Uchida, professor of politics at Hosei University, and Koreto Obama, an NHK political news commentator.

The prime minister said he hopes to shift to a single-seat constituency system from the present money-guzzling electoral district system.

Asked about his involvement in a geisha scandal, Uno said he has replied to opposition questioners during Diet interpellations over the matter and declined to go further.

Uno told the Diet last week that he will not discuss the geisha affair in public, refusing to comment on a report in the weekly magazine SUNDAY MAINICHI that he paid 3 million yen to a geisha four years ago in return for her services.

Uno told the NHK TV/Radio that he will strive to improve political ethics in this country.

The prime minister, commenting on economic affairs, blamed the yen's volatility on money markets to the influence of international speculators.

Uno said such violent fluctuations did not exert a healthy influence on the global economy and that the United States was puzzled by such currency fluctuations.

Difficulty in Disbanding Factions Noted

OW1906084489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi on Monday reiterated that it is going to be difficult for the Liberal Democratic Party to disband its intraparty factions.

Saying that it is unreasonable to ban a gathering of friends, Koizumi said "what is important is to remove faction's ill effects."

Koizumi met reporters after a meeting with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Koizumi said he has assured Uno that he has already left former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe's faction, and will act more carefully in the future.

Uno, at a press conference in the Japan sea coast city of Niigata on Sunday, said he will sternly reprimand cabinet members who have violated an agreement not to attend meetings, events and parties sponsored by LDP factions from which they were to have withdrawn.

Koizumi had said last week that he will continue attending factional meetings.

Takeshita Comments

OW1706050589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Matsue, June 17 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita expressed his determination on Saturday to continue to wield political influence despite having left the largest power bloc of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) last week.

"I will go anywhere, whether central or local, to make lectures (to support faction members). I must cooperate at any cost with young men with political aspiration," Takeshita said.

Takeshita visited his home prefecture of Shimane in western Japan on Friday for the first time since he took office in November 1987.

He left his faction after giving up the posts of LDP president and prime minister to Sosuke Uno in order to take responsibility for political turmoil stemming from the Recruit scandal.

Takeshita said, however, that he will continue to assist the faction so that its members can expand their support groups.

Takeshita denied speculation that he has a desire to return to power, saying, "I am not so swollen-headed as to think of returning to power."

House of Councilors Election Set for 23 July
OW1906054889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—The government and its ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed on Monday to set the date of House of Councilors elections for July 23, Sunday, LDP officials said Monday.

The election campaign will start on July 5, 18 days ahead of the voting day, to drum up support from Japan's 88.9 million voters, the officials said.

The agreement was reached at a weekly regular meeting of 12 top government and LDP officers. Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto were present.

The government will officially set the election and campaign dates at a cabinet session on Tuesday, the officials said.

Elections for the upper chamber are held once every three years.

At stake this time are 126 of the 252 upper house seats, comprising 76 in 25 electoral districts and 50 in the proportional representation constituency.

The LDP, with 69 of its current 142 seats in the house up for election, needs to win 54 seats to hold a simple majority of 127.

It needs to win 59 seats in order to keep a stable majority of 132, which would allow it to capture the chairmanship and majority of each of the 18 standing committees.

Many political analysts expect the LDP to have difficulty in capturing even 54 seats, given the sizable drop in the ruling party's voter support ratings because of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal and the recently imposed consumption tax.

The Recruit scandal, which led to the downfall of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, has fanned public distrust in government and hit the LDP most.

The LDP, which has been in power uninterruptedly since its foundation in 1955 through the merger of two conservative parties, has lost popularity also in rural areas.

Farmers, who have long been one of the LDP's main pillars of support, have been critical of the government's agricultural policy of promoting the liberalization of farm produce imports, the analysts said.

Many LDP candidates also worry that Prime Minister Uno's involvement in a geisha scandal may adversely affect the conservative party, especially among women voters, they said.

The LDP scored a landslide victory to take 72 seats in the previous upper house election in July 1986, which was called at the same time as a general election for the House of Representatives.

The Japan Socialist Party, the country's largest opposition party, which suffered a sharp setback in 1986, hopes to boost its strength in the upper house from the present 42 seats it holds there, by capitalizing on booming public support for it in the wake of the Recruit scandal.

Defense Budget Over 1 Percent of GNP for 1988
OW1906120789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan's Fiscal 1988 defense budget reached 1.0042 percent of its nominal gross national product (GNP) for the year, Defense officials said Monday.

However, the actual defense outlays were slightly short of 1 percent of the nominal GNP—0.988 percent, the officials said.

The final defense budget for the last fiscal year was 3,728.3 billion yen, compared with 371,276.5 billion yen in nominal GNP, according to the officials.

Thanks to the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar, an estimated 3.67 trillion yen was actually spent during the year, the officials said.

For fiscal 1987, the defense appropriation was 1.004 percent of the nominal GNP. However, actual defense spending was 0.984 percent of nominal GNP, according to the officials.

Scale of 'Research' on Whales Reduced
OW1606141589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan has halved the number of minke whales to be caught in its "research whaling" this year in an apparent bid to placate opponents of whale hunting.

The scaling down of the research whaling plan was made possible by the results of two preliminary surveys involving less than 300 minke whales each, Fisheries Agency sources said.

The revised Japanese plan, envisaging a cut from 825 to 400 minke whales, was submitted to the latest session of the International Whaling Commission [IWC], held in San Diego, the United States, this week.

The reduction will be offset by visual surveys and statistical analyses, the source said.

But it remains to be seen whether Japan can go ahead with the reduced research whaling at all in view of the strong stance of anti-whaling nations, which resulted in the recent IWC session adopting a resolution calling for Japan to reconsider its research whaling.

Japan submitted a report on its preliminary surveys to a meeting of the scientific committee, which preceded the IWC session.

In the report, Japan said that the research whaling had achieved its scientific purposes and had caused no harm whatever to whale stocks.

The research whaling is designed to investigate what, if any, impact whale hunting would have on whale resources.

Japanese methods of visually surveying whale runs and probing the distribution pattern of whale stocks without actually catching whales won praise from other members of the scientific committee, the sources said.

The fisheries agency believes from the results of the preliminary surveys that the research whaling plan, even if sharply scaled down, will be fully effective, they said.

Commission To Debate Requests

OW1706080989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] San Diego, California, June 17 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) closed its annual meeting here Friday after agreeing to continue discussions at next year's session on Japan's requests for permission to resume traditional small-scale coastal whaling.

Japan sought "a third whaling quota" in addition to quotas for commercial whaling and whaling by aborigines such as Eskimos.

In this connection, Japan demanded a provisional quota of 320 minke whales for coastal whaling.

But such anti-whaling countries as Britain, the United States and the Netherlands opposed the Japanese proposal which was eventually turned down at the 38-member IWC's annual session. Next year's meeting is to be held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Expressing strong dissatisfaction over the results of the session, the Japanese delegation said that Japan would continue catching "beaked" whales, which are not included in the IWC's whaling limits.

The Japanese demand followed its decision to halve the number of Minke whales to be caught in its "research whaling" in the Antarctic Ocean this year. The move is an apparent bid to placate opponents of whale hunting who claim research hunting is only commercial whaling under a new name.

The reduction in research whaling was made possible by the results of two preliminary surveys involving less than 300 minke whales each, according to fisheries agency sources.

The revised Japanese plan, envisaging a cut from 825 to 400 minke whales, was submitted to the latest session of the IWC earlier this week.

Japan claims that research whaling is authorized by an international treaty on whaling limits.

North Korea

Papers Warn Bush Not To 'Provoke' War

SK1806090289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT
18 Jun 89

["Madmen Dreaming of War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists decided to erect a "Korean War Veterans Memorial" in Washington and displayed its miniature in the garden of the White House.

This comes under fire in papers here today.

Recalling that there the U.S. President "paid tribute" to the American soldiers who had taken part in the war of aggression in Korea and gabbled that the Korean war was an "example" of the U.S. policy and that it should "be remembered," the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs perpetrated most cruel and brutal atrocities, killing the Korean people at random and devastating streets and villages, mountains, and fields of Korea to stifle our young Republic.

The U.S. Imperialists, however, suffered an ignominious defeat in this war and fell on their knees before the Korean people.

The memorial to be erected in Washington is in fact a memorial of defeat; it is nothing but a symbol of the aggressive crimes of the United States and its war atrocities.

Yet the boss of the U.S. imperialists paid "tribute" to the band of aggression who committed all vices in the Korean war. This means that he admitted himself to be a warmaniac like Truman and Eisenhower.

His description of the war of aggression in Korea as an "example" of the U.S. policy suggests that the U.S. imperialists are looking for a chance to provoke another war in Korea and it is intended to drive American youth and people into an aggressive war again by inciting war fever.

If the U.S. imperialists ignite another war of aggression against the Korean people, they will get greater defeat than that in the past Korean war.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says that it would be beneficial to the U.S. Imperialists themselves to give up their aggressive designs on Korea.

Bush Remarks Criticized

SK1706123489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 17 Jun 89

[“Impudent Utterances of Bush”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush, while examining a miniature of the so-called “Korean War Veterans Memorial” on June 14, “paid a tribute” to American soldiers who had taken part in the Korean war and gabbled that now is the time we should bear in mind the victory of the United States of which people have little concept and understanding and that the U.S. policy in the Korean war was an “example,” according to a report.

The myth about the “mightiness” of U.S. imperialism was shattered to pieces in the Korean war and “great America” which had been proud of its 200-year long history of victory suffered a heavy defeat in the Korean war and it has gone downhill since then. It is not an evaluation of those who “lack concept and understanding”, but a hard fact and truth.

As for the “example” loud-mouthed by Bush, it is understood as an “example” in the fact that the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war went far beyond the war criminals of the past in barbarity, cruelty, brutality and viciousness.

Bush is erecting the “memorial,” whitewashing the Korean war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists today, 36 years after the ceasefire in Korea. He seeks in this to revive the traditions of aggression in the past and thus justify and press ahead with their criminal new war provocation moves in Korea.

Paper Criticizes Solomon's Statement

SK1906054589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary assails the U.S. imperialists for their far-fetched arguments for their permanent occupation of South Korea.

Solomon, the nominee as assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, in a policy statement at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently let loose a string of balderdash, alleging that the DPRK has deployed “offensive forces” in the areas near the Demilitarized Zone, and contended that only when the DPRK

take “foregoing steps” for “confidence-building” including the withdrawal of those forces could they respond to a debate on U.S. troop pullout from South Korea.

This is a spiteful act of provocation aimed at slandering the DPRK by the smear campaign about fictitious “threat from the North” and a crafty artifice to evade the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea at any cost, the news analyst says, and goes on:

After deploying huge aggression forces including more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons in South Korea the United States is working round the clock to prepare for a war against our Republic, staging the provocative “Team Spirit” joint military maneuvers and high-handedly making nuclear threats and blackmail.

The U.S. imperialist policy of occupation of South Korea is a heinous aggressive criminal act of combining old and new colonialism and a brigandish aggressive act of trampling upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people, which runs counter to the trend of the age of Chajusong and the trend toward detente.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stow away that gammon and withdraw their forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Festival Committee To Open Panmunjom to Students *SK1806094489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Statement issued by the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students in Pyongyang on 18 June]

[Text] Only about 10 days remain before the opening of the Pyongyang festival. Advance groups from many countries from the five continents have already come to Pyongyang and have begun their work of guaranteeing festival functions. Also, delegates of youths and students from many countries are coming to Pyongyang in succession.

However, the question concerning the participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival has still been undergoing twists and turns and has not yet been settled. Time should no longer be wasted in realizing the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival within a short period of time.

What we can do at present for South Korean youths and students who hope to attend the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students [WFYS] is to open the door so that they can come to Pyongyang at any time.

In this regard, we have decided to take measures to help South Korean youths and students come to Pyongyang without the complicated procedures of North-South talks.

We will open our side's door in Panmunjom to South Korean youths and students who want to take part in the Pyongyang festival, beginning 23 June. Also, we will guarantee their personal safety and all conveniences possible until they return home after participating in the Pyongyang festival.

We hope that a total of around 500 youths and students from the National Council of University Students, the National Council of Youth Organizations, and various other South Korean youth and student organizations will participate in the festival. It would not be necessary to separately discuss procedures of visits for the South Korean youths and students who will come to Pyongyang to participate in the festival, and it would be good to follow the precedent of the Red Cross artist troupes and home-visiting groups, which were exchanged in 1985 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation. If the South Korean authorities or any other relevant organizations say that discussions are necessary over this issue, it would be good to have such discussions before 23 June and for two or three working-level officials from each side to participate in such discussions. We will permanently station necessary working-level officials for receiving South Korean youth and students and personages from all other walks of life in Panmunjom—who will participate in the Pyongyang festival—from 24 June on.

As blood brothers of the South Korean youth and students, we can only treasure meeting them after crushing the barrier of division, hardened for no fewer than 40 years, and have no intention to force our ideas and ideology on them. If the South Korean youths and students participate in the Pyongyang festival, we will warmly receive them with fraternal sentiment and will honor their opinions. We sincerely believe that the South Korean youths, students, and to people from all other walks of life will extend positive support and response to our sincere efforts to jointly hold the Pyongyang festival as a joint national festival.

[Dated] 18 June 1989, Pyongyang

KCNA Report

SK1806111189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] on June 18 published a statement on the problem of the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival.

The statement reads:

Only ten odd days remain till the date of the opening of the Pyongyang festival.

Advance parties for ensuring festival functions have already come to Pyongyang from many countries of the five continents and have begun work and youth and student delegates are leaving for Pyongyang one after another from various countries.

But the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival has not yet been determined, still undergoing twists and turns.

No more time must be wasted, if their participation in the Pyongyang festival is to be realised in the brief time.

What we can do at the moment for the South Korean youths and students who want to take part in the 13th WFYS is to leave the door open so they may come to Pyongyang any time. For this purpose, we have decided to take a step for allowing South Korean youths and students to come to Pyongyang without complicate formalities through North-South talks.

We will open the door of our side's area of Panmunjom to South Korean youths and students, who want to take part in the Pyongyang festival, from June 23 and guarantee them personal safety and all conveniences till they go back after attending the Pyongyang festival.

We hope that about 500 youths and students, all told, from various youth and student organisations of South Korea including "Chondaehyop" and "Chonchonghyop" will participate in the festival.

Any special discussion will be unnecessary for the formalities of the travel of South Korean youth and students to Pyongyang for the festival. They may follow the precedent of the exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups which took place on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation on August 15, 1985.

If the South Korean authorities or any party concerned think it necessary to have a negotiation on this matter, it should be held before June 23 at the latest and two or three working officials from each side to it would be enough.

We will post in Panmunjom from June 24 necessary working personnel to receive youth and students and public figures from South Korea coming to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

We only desire to destroy the more than 40 year old barrier of division and meet with South Korean youths and students as our own flesh and blood and have no intention at all to force our ideology and ideal upon them.

If South Korean youths and students participate in the Pyongyang festival, we will cordially receive them with compatriotic feelings and respect their opinion.

We firmly believe that the South Korean youth and students and other people of various strata will show full support and response to our sincere efforts to hold the Pyongyang festival as a national jubilee.

Paper Refutes South Argument on Student Talks
SK1806085889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0836 GMT
18 Jun 89

["Preposterous Pretext, Far-fetched Argument—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* June 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today refutes the self-opinionated argument of the No Tae-u group to justify its stand in barring South Korean students from participating in the Pyongyang festival.

Recalling the utterances of the puppet minister of education on June 14 that the North is insisting on exclusive talks with the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea over the question of the participation of South Korean Students in the Festival and "is estranging the students from the 'government'" and the Pyongyang "festival," an "international function of the socialist sphere" is "a political assembly of socialist revolution," the author of the commentary says:

As for the issue of the participation of Chondaehyop in the Pyongyang festival, it was put on the order of the day when Chondaehyop proposed it and we responded to it.

When the South side proposed to us to hold "talks for the exchange of students between the North and the South" three days before the March 16 North-South student talks, we readily responded to it, saying we would have talks with the "Committee for Promoting Exchanges of Students Between the North and the South" on condition that our talks with Chondaehyop were held as scheduled.

The allegation of the puppets that the North is insisting on exclusive talks with Chondaehyop is a far-fetched pretext to justify their criminal act in barring South Korean students from taking part in the Pyongyang festival.

In contending that the World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang is "a political assembly of socialist revolution sponsored by socialist countries" and to take part in it is a "pro-communist act benefiting the enemy," the puppets reveal their sinister intention to crack down more harshly upon the struggle of South Korean students for participation in the Pyongyang festival.

If the South Korean rulers finally block the participation of students in the festival, they will face curses and condemnation of the entire nation as a group of traitors opposed to peace and reunification, warns the paper.

South Said Blocking Students from Joining WFYS
SK1706103589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0959
GMT 17 Jun 89

["NODONG SINMUN denounces Puppets' Scheme To Suppress Struggle of Students for Participation in Pyongyang Festival"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* June 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary in connection with the fact that the issue of the participation of South Korean youth and students in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students has not yet been solved owing to the criminal moves of the South Korean puppets.

In a commentary headlined "Don't Block Patriotic Road to North" the author of the commentary says:

The puppets are ruthlessly cracking down upon the preparations of South Korean youth and students for participation in the festival on charge of committing "acts profiting the enemy," branding the festival as a "political event" aimed at "unifying the country through communization of the South", as "part of the world communist movement".

The No Tae-u group is planning to block at any cost the patriotic road of students to the Pyongyang festival in the North. It is an unpardonable anti-dialogue, anti-reunification, anti-national criminal act throwing a wet blanket over the aspiration for national reunification.

Unshakable is the will of the South Korean students to open the road to the Pyongyang festival at any cost through their firm united struggle and make a contribution to the cause of national reunification.

No force can check or turn the vigorous march of the South Korean students to the festival place, as shown by the declaration of the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) saying we will form the guidance group for participation in the festival and the all-nation preparatory committee and "continuously promote participation in the Pyongyang festival as scheduled" and "go to Pyongyang with one million students without fail".

The No Tae-u group must discontinue its criminal act to block the patriotic road of students to the North at the point of the bayonet and open the road before them to participate in the festival without delay, stresses the commentary.

South Students Demonstrate
SK1806083589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0813 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* June 18 (KCNA)—More than 5,000 students of five universities in Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu, Chonju, and other places on June 16 staged a demonstration, demanding the resignation of the traitor No Tae-u and vowing to participate in the Pyongyang festival, according to reports.

Marching into the streets, the students hurled stones at the police who made frantic attempts to block their way.

Slogans "punish No Tae-u" and "Down with dictatorship" rang out uninterruptedly from among the student demonstrators.

They shouted "Let us march to Pyongyang," beating drums and waving flags, and urged the fascist clique to open the road to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] scheduled in Pyongyang.

On the same day some 2,000 students in the eastern area of the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon) held a rally for the resignation of the present "government" at the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul.

Asserting that "without the resignation of the present 'government' it is impossible to guarantee the people's right to existence, eradicate the irregularities of the 'Fifth Republic,' and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country", the students at the rally resolved to take the lead in the struggle to oust the traitor No Tae-u.

The demonstrators who took to the streets showered stones upon the fascist police, shouting anti-"government" slogans.

Students Rally To Participate

SK1906051689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 19 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—South Korean students are holding rallies and demonstrations every day with undaunted will to participate in the Pyongyang festival at any cost, defying obstructions of the No Tae-u military fascist clique, according to a report.

3,000 students of 30 odd universities under the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) held a rally at Tongguk University on June 17, urging the fascist clique to guarantee their participation in the Pyongyang festival.

At the rally students said that "participation in the Pyongyang festival would be a beginning of independent exchange to overcome antagonism and consciousness of confrontation caused by the history of division and achieve national reconciliation and unity". They declared that students of Sochongnyon "will participate in the Pyongyang festival without fail, following the spirit of the June resistance for democracy in 1987."

After the rally they staged an anti-"government" demonstration in high spirit.

Festival Commission Preparatory Committee Meets SK1806112089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The 14th meeting of the Permanent Commission [PC] of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang on June 16 and 17.

It was attended by members of the PC of the IPC of the festival.

It discussed a series of issues related to the preparation of the festival such as the records of the 12th and 13th meetings of the PC, information on the work conducted by the bureaus, and on the preparations for the festival on national, regional and international scale, a proposal for the operation of the anti-imperialist tribunal, a proposal for organising fund-raising for memorial tree planting and the creation of tropical forests, a proposal for organising political and cultural festival functions, a report presented by the PC delegation which had visited Switzerland, England, Belgium and France, a proposal on the budget of the festival and the directive to the PC delegation which will be dispatched to South Korea.

After a successful debate on the agenda items, the meeting adopted a letter to the South Korean authorities and relevant documents.

It decided to continue in the future the debate on the proposal for the operation of the anti-imperialist tribunal and the proposal for fund-raising for memorial tree planting and the creation of tropical forests.

Communications Facilities for WFYS Completed SK1706105089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)—The radio and communication facilities for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students have been completed in the festival city of Pyongyang.

Radio, TV, and satellite relay installations have been fully prepared with the festival just around the corner.

The international telegraph and telephone office is equipped with up-to-date communication apparatuses.

Equipped with modern facilities, such as international automatic relay exchange, international automatic telex relay exchange, satellite communications multiplexer and ultra shortwave communications multiplexer, the office is capable of conducting telephone, telegraph, and telephoto services, facsimile and acoustic transmission swiftly correctly to any part of the earth.

Scores of communication offices have been set up at places of functions, inspection sites, lodgings, and hotels.

Here festival guests can send information swiftly to any spot by use of postal service, telex, telephoto service and facsimile facilities.

The Pyongyang earth station has increased satellite communication facilities including TV relay and international telegraph and telephone circuits.

New telephone branch offices have begun to operate in the streets including Kwangbok Street where festival functions will be held.

The expansion of communication networks and modernization of communication facilities have been vigorously stepped up.

Meanwhile, many countries have applied for the opening of scores of fixed lines and direct circuits to ensure swift and correct communications for the festival.

An increasing number of countries asked for direct circuits with the date of opening of the festival drawing near.

Pyongyang Completes Youth Festival Preparations
SK1806082589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is waiting for the guests after successfully completing preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] to be held amid great interest and expectations of the youth and students and the people on the five continents who love justice and peace.

Over the past two years or more since it was decided at the first session of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival to hold the festival in Pyongyang under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS has made vigorous preparations for the festival with the active encouragement of the Korean people and the World Youth and Students who regard the Pyongyang festival as a great festivity.

While pressing ahead with the grand socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and happiness of the people, the Korean youth, together with the working people, undertook the construction of the festival objects and built up splendidly the May Day Stadium, the Chongnyon Hotel and some 300 other function places and many public service facilities.

The drafting of designs and training of all functions to be held during the grand Pyongyang festival have been pushed ahead simultaneously, and more than 400,000 youth and students, artists and sportsmen are further perfecting and refining the training of peculiar and colorful functions including opening and closing functions and grand mass gymnastic display.

The airport in Pyongyang and the railway stations and ports of Wonsan and Nampo which will greet the guests of the festival have been built up well and there is nothing to be desired in the transport means, medical service facilities and news coverage conditions.

Unprecedentedly grand preparations for the festival could be successfully completed in a short span of time by the high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and devoted efforts of the Korean youth and students and people to strengthen unity and solidarity with the world youth and students under the noble idea of anti-imperialism, peace, and friendship and by the solid foundations of the socialist independent national economy laid in our country.

With the successful completion of the festival preparations in Korea, the host country of the 13th World Festival of Youth and students, a sure guarantee has been provided for brilliantly recording the Pyongyang festival in the history of the festival movement.

CPRF Terms South Exchange Guideline 'Fraud'
SK1906103589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities published a "basic guideline for North-South exchange and cooperation" and are loudly advertising it as a step for "promoting in an orderly manner exchange and cooperation between North and South of Korea" in accordance with the "July 7 declaration." This is, however, a fraud and a step to block the route between the North and the South, which does not deserve even a passing note for dialogue and reunification.

So declares the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in a statement today.

It says:

There can be no essential change in the situation, even if a hundred and one "basic guidelines on North-South exchange and cooperation" may be published with the "National Security Law," an anti-communist fascist law without an equal in the world history of law, remaining in force, the statement says, and goes on:

Bringing forward this "guideline" while leaving the "National Security Law" intact is such a self-contradictory act as urging a person to speak with a gag in his mouth. It is nothing but a stop-gap measure to flout the South Korean people who call for contact, exchange of visits and dialogue.

As far as the "basic guideline for North-South exchange and cooperation" is concerned, it is, in fact, a rehashed version of the "unified channel of dialogue" whereby the rulers seek to monopolize North-South dialogue, exchange and cooperation and rule the roast on this matter.

By "prior approval" and the like the South Korean authorities mean to approve what is beneficial to their policy of division and confrontation and not to allow what is oriented to national reunification, reconciliation and unity. And by the establishment of an "order" for North-South exchange and cooperation they simply mean to establish an order for the "unified channel of dialogue."

It is an inviolable sacred duty and right which no one can restrict for people from all walks of life in the North and the South to visit and contact each other and have dialogue for the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

The South Korean authorities must abolish, to begin with, the "National Security Law" that plays the role of a checkbar on mutual travel, contact, exchange and cooperation between the North and the South and brings "legal actions" against them, instead of trying to iron out the situation and deceive the people by such "basic guideline for North-South exchange and cooperation," and recognize the people's right to achieve contact and unity among the fellow countrymen in their own country, in their own land, and fling the door open for them so they may freely visit and contact each other.

Paper Denounces Japanese Decisions on Festival
SK1806091089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 18 Jun 89

[**"Spitting at the Sky—KCNA headline**]

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today lashed out at the decision of the Japanese Government not to allow Japanese planes to fly directly to Pyongyang for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] and Japanese TV networks to broadcast the Pyongyang festival live.

Noting that the Japanese Government abruptly brought out this matter and adopted something like a decision when the 13th WFYS was at hand, thus dampening the desire of the Japanese youth and students to take an active part in the Pyongyang festival and the Japanese pressmen to swiftly report it, the news analyst says:

The Japanese authorities decided to sacrifice the desire and demand of Japanese people, youth, and students in order to please the South Korean puppets who do not like the Pyongyang festival. This is a shameless act.

The Japanese rulers dislike the hosting of the festival in Pyongyang. It is ridiculous of them to think that such stand of theirs would have any effect on the Pyongyang festival.

Although the Japanese authorities adopted such decision, those who want to come to the Pyongyang festival will come and news of the festival will be conveyed to the world.

Clear is that its consequences will affect Japan, not us.

The Japanese authorities are doing as a foolish act as spitting at the sky, says the commentary.

Chon Kum-chol Sends Telephone Message to South
SK1906052789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians of the North and South for North-South joint parliamentary talks, today sent a telephone message to the senior member of the South side's delegation via the direct Red Cross telephone line.

The message reads:

To Chae Mun-sik, senior member of the South side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians of the North and the South for the North-South joint parliamentary talks:

To deliver a letter to you, I will send two liaison personnel to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 on 20 June, Tuesday.

I hope that your side will take a measure equivalent to this.

[Dated] 19 June 1989

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians of the North and the South for the North-South joint parliamentary talks

Kim Il-song Hosts Luncheon for Sihanouk
SK1806110889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame on June 18.

He had a cordial and friendly conversation with the latter.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Present there on invitation were the entourage of his Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Chhum, ambassador e.p. of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea.

Also present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign affairs Kim Yyong-yul.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere.

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Winds Up Visit to U.S.

Denies Carrying No Letter

SK1706032889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Washington, June 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Friday [9 June] that U.S. troops should remain in Korea for the time being as a deterrent to war.

The presence of U.S. troops in Korea is necessary for South Korea and the United States as well as other nations to promote freedom and order, Kim, speaking through a translator, said in response to questions at the National Press Club after giving a prepared speech.

It will be reasonable to discuss a pullout of U.S. forces after a non-aggression pact is signed by Seoul and Pyongyang, after military confrontation on the peninsula is lessened and after various inter-Korean exchanges, including economic and cultural exchanges, are realized, said Kim, head of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

He said the presence of U.S. troops should not be an obstacle to discussing reunification of the Korean peninsula.

His views contradict those of his arch-rival, Kim Tae-chung, president of Korea's largest opposition party, who asserts that a gradual reduction should be carefully considered.

The RDP president is in Washington on his way home from the Soviet Union, where he met with a former North Korean foreign minister to discuss reunification.

Anti-American sentiment has multiplied among South Koreans, Kim said, because U.S. policies have often fallen short of Korean people's expectations. He called on both Seoul and Washington to make full efforts to reverse the trend.

The Korean economy has faced many difficulties due to the U.S. Pressure on Korea to open its market wider, Kim said.

He denied news reports that he might have carried personal messages from President No Tae-u to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev or North Korean leader Kim Il-song during his nine-day visit to the Soviet Union and dismissed rumors that he had been given a message from Gorbachev or Kim Il-song for No.

Kim leaves Washington for Seoul Sunday, winding up a 20-day trip to Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Stresses Need for U.S. Troops

SK1706000689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Jun 89 p 2

[By correspondent Kim Su-chong]

[Text] Washington—Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, Friday made it clear that a majority of Koreans want U.S. troops to stay in South Korea until after a viable foundation for peace is established on the Korean peninsula.

In a press conference at the National Press Club, Kim also said "the majority of Korean people value Korea-U.S. friendship beyond comparison of the minority of people holding anti-American feelings."

Stressing the need to develop further the friendship between Korea and the United States on the basis of "reality," the opposition leader asked the United States to show of broader understanding and cooperation, looking squarely at the reality that Korea is still climbing a "high ladder."

Kim is now visiting Washington after his nine day visit to the Soviet Union.

Speaking of his Moscow trip, he said, "I think I have reaped the results I had expected. Efforts for peace should be based on reality, not on fantasy."

"South Korea and the Soviet Union, and South and North Korea should recognize each other as realistic beings," he said.

Then, he called for an early resumption of dialogue between South and North Korea and exchanges for the "establishment of a peace structure in the Northeast Asian and Pacific region."

He noted that the (South Korean) government and political parties "are exerting themselves to this cause."

"I expect that those countries concerned will render cooperation through every type of effort so that the Korean peninsula can become an area that symbolizes international peace and reconciliation and not be viewed as a powder magazine of the cold war era," he said.

In a prepared speech at the National Press Club, the second largest opposition party leader renewed his earlier proposal for the formation of a parliamentarians' consultative council of six nations in and surrounding Northeast Asia.

He had made the overture when he visited Tokyo last year.

The six nations are South and North Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

He stressed that such a consultative organ is necessary for the nations to hold face-to-face discussions for seeking a coordination of mutual interests and to create a new model for a relationship of cooperation.

Referring to the situation in South Korea, Kim said: "Now, Korea is at a great turning point. It is about to put spurs to building a free and just society by minimizing as much as possible the conflicts among social strata, regions, and generations which have been created and deepened thus far by the authoritarian regimes.

"At the same time, the country is making all efforts to build a system of co-existence and inter-dependence on the Korean peninsula, the point of strategic importance in Northeast Asia."

He went on, "South Korea is, however, obviously faced with many ordeals and challenges in the on-going process of democratization and of trying to rise up to an industrially advanced nation."

"While the general situation is rosy, it is true that a sense of crisis is growing in a segment of Korean society. I think that such a sense originates from the worry about the fact that vestiges of wrongdoings of the previous regime have not been liquidated yet, and that confrontation is becoming acute between those who try to defend their vested interests and those who try to solve problems in radical ways," he analyzed.

"Now, it is obviously necessary for Korean society to carry out internal reforms and open to the outside so as to climb the ladder of development with confidence, breaking away from a nightmarish sense of crisis," he said.

"Of course, the government and the ruling party (Democratic Justice Party) also are making efforts in this regard," he added.

He underlined that genuine stability (in South Korea) could be achieved only through the liquidation of legacies of the previous regime (led by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan) and drastic democratic reforms.

"The Reunification Democratic Party will exert itself to realize this," he said.

Meets Quayle, State Official

SK1806012189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Jun 89 p 1

[By Kim Su-chong]

[Text] Washington—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam indicated here Friday [9 June] that he might not object to President No Tae-u's scrapping of his election campaign pledge to hold a midterm appraisal of his performance a political hot potato among the ruling and opposition parties.

"As I heard during my Moscow trip, the President said he would not hold an interim performance test, and considering that, I don't think he will," said the leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party without the slightest hint of criticism.

The RDP leader, currently in the United States after his nine-day trip to Moscow, was fielding questions from reporters after delivering a speech before the National Press Club.

Asked if the President would have to step down in case he suffered a defeat in the "midterm test," Kim side-stepped the question, only saying he still believes in No honoring the promise he made during his presidential campaign in 1987.

Analysts say Kim, who has demanded No take the test, may have softened his position on the knotty issue. Kim, according to analysts, may have reached an agreement on the midterm test issue with the President at Chongwadae on May 31, one day before his departure for Moscow.

In an interview with the HANGUK ILBO, sister paper of THE KOREA TIMES on June 9, President No went on record as saying he would not hold the midterm test in breach of his campaign promise. The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy criticized No's action while the minority new Democratic Republican Party welcomed it.

Meanwhile, Kim called on U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at the White House, and Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state-designate for East Asian-Pacific affairs at the State Department, to explain his Moscow trip and Seoul's northern policy.

During his meeting with Quayle, Kim said he expected that South Korea and the Soviet Union would be able to establish diplomatic relations "in the near future."

Quayle was quoted as saying that the U.S. government would support the Seoul government's efforts for rapprochement with socialist countries including the Soviet Union, asking Kim to keep him informed about new developments in Seoul-Moscow relations.

Kim also quoted Quayle as saying that there would be no withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Solomon, saying that some South Koreans mistakenly believe that Washington objects to Seoul's northern policy initiatives with socialist countries, made it clear that the U.S. government would cooperate in ensuring success of the policy.

Commenting on the surprise meeting between Kim and Ho Tam, North Korea's top unification strategist on June 6 Solomon reportedly said that the meeting could open the way for fresh inter-Korea dialogues.

With his speech at the National Press Club and meetings with the two U.S. officials, Kim virtually wrapped up his week-long visit to the United States. He is due to return to Seoul today, skipping his scheduled visit to Los Angeles.

Aide on U.S. View of Moscow Visit
SK1806012789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
18 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Notpleased"]

[Text] Washington—U.S. administration and congressional leaders appear displeased with Kim Yong-sam's visit to Moscow preceding his trip to the United States.

"Outwardly they say they think highly of Kim's Moscow visit, but at heart they must feel uncomfortable," an aide to Kim said.

he said he came to have the impression from Kim's series of meetings with U.S. political leaders, including Vice President Dan Quayle.

While meeting Kim Friday, Quayle did not make any clear-cut remark that he welcomes the improvement of ties between Seoul and Moscow, the aide said.

Brent Scowcroft, assistant to President George Bush for national security affairs, hinted that the U.S. government wants Seoul to be cautious in pushing policies to expand ties with Communist countries, he said.

Kim Yong-sam Returns to Seoul
SK1906135389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1316 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, a leading South Korean opposition figure, returned from his 18-day tour of the Soviet Union and the United States Monday evening.

"My visit to the Soviet Union would make an epoch in ending the cold-war ridden relations between the two countries, and blaring the advent of a new era of reconciliation and peace," said Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport.

Kim, the first South Korean political leader officially invited to visit Moscow, said that it deserved special attention that the Soviets have agreed to repatriate more than 200 ethnic Koreans living on Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East to their homeland.

Touching on the surprise meeting in Moscow with Ho Tam, the top North Korean official of the reunification matters, Kim said that the rendezvous would set a foothold in reopening the stalled inter-Korean dialogue.

But he implied that he would discuss something kept hidden about the rendezvous when he meets with president No Tae-u June 21, by saying, "I cannot disclose everything about the meeting here" in the airport.

Asked about his statement in Washington on the mid-term appraisal of President No's performance, Kim stressed "no change at all" in his party policy that No should go through the mid-term test, but he made no comments on the question of what would he do if No does not take the test.

The RDP leader visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations from June 2 to 10 and then flew to the United States.

USSR Said To Play Mediator in Kim-Ho Talks
SK1806120189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
16 Jun 89 p 2

["Reporter's Eye" column by reporter Nam Chan-sun of the Political Department: "The Soviet Union's Mediation of the Kim-Ho Talks"]

[Text] The talks between Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which were held at the (Dompuryuyemov) Guest House in Moscow on 6 June, were realized through an active arrangement of the Soviet Union, and this was an example of how the Kremlin views the Korean peninsula and in what direction its policy is heading.

The materialization of the Kim-Ho talks was brought about by the Soviet desire to play the role of maintaining a subtle balance in the triangular relations among the Soviet Union, South Korea, and North Korea, and this role gave birth to this "significant result."

From the time when the Soviet Union's World Economy and International Relations Institute (IMEMO) assumed the role of a mediator for the Kim-Ho talks on 29 May to the time when the talks were materialized on 6 June, the Soviet Union's role was, on the surface, that of a mere relaying party, but in fact, the Soviet Union, which had thoroughly read the positions of both North and South Korea and had carefully implemented its role according to these positions, took elaborate action.

It is clear that the IMEMO acted on its meticulous calculation that the RDP would have to accept the cordial proposal it would make, that is, "The North Korean Embassy wants to meet lawmaker Chong Chaemun, so how about meeting them?" (29 May)," and "Wouldn't it be advisable for you to meet the North Korean side and talk with them face to face?" (30 May).

The Soviet Union made this careful and prudent approach in the performance of its role because it had determined that both North and South Korea are the parties it needs to deal with. North Korea is an absolute ally politically, diplomatically, and militarily, which the Soviet Union cannot turn away from. On the other hand, the Soviet Union thinks the ROK to be one of the countries with which it must maintain relations at the historical turning point it is facing. The Soviet Union has long thought of the ROK as an economic partner of perestroika. Therefore, the Soviet Union has determined that it ought to minimize the conflict between North and South Korea and play the role of maintaining a balance at the summit of the triangular relations among the Soviet Union, South Korea, and North Korea.

In the wake of President Kim's visit to the Soviet Union, Radio Moscow went so far as to appear to acknowledge "two Koreas" as a reality.

This Soviet position is well revealed by the conflicting attitude between the IMEMO, which invited President Kim, and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The IMEMO, while giving weight to the economic aspect in the relations with the ROK, implicitly showed its willingness to respond to the ROK request for cooperation in the political field. Meanwhile, the Soviet Foreign Ministry made an effort to stress the "fidelity with North Korea" to such an extent that it would not accept even a visit to the Ministry by President Kim and his entourage.

The attitude of the Soviet Union which actively arranged the Kim-Ho talks represents its method to resolve the internal friction resulting from this double policy in handling its relations with North and South Korea. The Soviet Union wants to maintain a firm "connection" with both North and South Korea to induce a solution to the question of the Korean peninsula in such a direction as to serve its own interest.

The Kim-Ho talks were arranged through the exquisite calculation of the Soviet Union to maintain this "connection."

Talks May Vitalize Reunification

SK1806130789 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
16 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "There Should Be Vitalization in the Reunification Movement By Taking Advantage of the Kim-Ho Talks—The Opposition Camp Should Unfold Its Own Logic That Is Different From the Government's"]

[Text] The Moscow talks between Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, and Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, will be recorded as an epochal event in that a leader of the opposition party made contacts with a North Korean key figure for the first time. It seems that the people will show much interest in these talks since

they might achieve a breakthrough in the North-South dialogue and in domestic discussions of reunification, which were frozen due to the imprisonment of Rev Mun Ik-hwan for visiting Pyongyang.

It has been reported that President Kim maintained a very prudent attitude during the talks. He consulted with Chongwadae in advance on the possibilities of contacting a key figure of North Korea, he refused the invitation by President Kim Il-song to visit Pyongyang, and during the talks, he did not deviate much from the framework that the government and the National Assembly had adhered to on important points of disputes in relation to the North-South dialogue.

He adopted this attitude to avoid misunderstanding and any repercussion that might be caused by a contact with the North by an opposition leader and to avoid having this opportunity spoiled by finding fault with trivial matters. When taking into consideration the recent atmosphere of a "public security political situation," in which there is an increase in the forces who conspicuously show oversensitivity when the issue of reunification or North-South dialogue is mentioned, his prudent attitude while meeting a North Korean figure as president of a conservative opposition party and not as an individual is worth a positive appraisal.

Therefore, here, we will not make concrete comments on what was exchanged between President Kim and Chairman Ho. This is because the significance of these talks lies in the fact that they met rather than in the content of the dialogue. Also, it is too early to jump to the conclusion that there was substantial content in the talks other than the recorded dialogue that was announced.

Nevertheless, we cannot but indicate that he was insufficient in highlighting his originality as a president of an opposition party during the talks. As a president of an opposition party, he must have his own original opinion, which is different from that of the government, on the reunification issue, which affects the national fate. This could have been expressed naturally in the talks to trigger national discussions. However, he did not use that opportunity positively.

An opposition party should have its own views on major issues. This is a minimum requirement if it wants to take power after the present government. Principles such as a "single channel" or a "supra-party diplomacy," which the political circles enjoy using in North-South dialogue, must presuppose a pooling of democratic opinions. Setting forth a formula for reunification in which each political party and all social groupings, as well as the government, freely present diverse theories on reunification and in which the people's consensus is reached at a democratic forum arranged by a pan-national organization is a way of creating a single channel in desirable sense.

Then, what is our situation? The government is not keeping its promise that it will open the doors in the discussions for reunification. Moreover, there has not been much of a difference from the "Fifth Republic" during which the "reunification policy" of the conservative opposition party was condemned as "pro-communist." In today's situation, in which they claim that only the government's reunification theory is absolute, to emphasize only the "single channel" by ignoring the basic preconditions can ultimately contribute to blocking the road for the people to participate in the reunification discussions in a democratic way.

Therefore, while we evaluate President Kim's prudent attitude, we also recall the point that if he cannot voice his own opinion on the issue of reunification, an opinion different from that of the government, because he is bound by the "single channel" principle, it can only mean that he himself is reducing his status and possibility of being an alternate force to seize power, as well as a counterpart for dialogue with North Korea.

In order to make these talks an opportunity to greatly vitalize the North-South dialogue and discussions of reunification, we hope that President Kim and the other opposition parties will work together.

View of Kim Yong-sam Response

SK1706053789 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
16 Jun 89 p 3

["Reporter's Memobook" column by political reporter Hong Chun-ho: "President Kim Yong-sam's Choice"]

[Text] "Choices" by politicians occupies not a small place in political affairs. Political trends tend to change according to social changes. All too often, the course of change is determined by the direction the politicians choose to follow at every major turn of political affairs.

In this context, the attitude embraced by RDP President Kim Yong-sam in recent talks with Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, is worth watching as it is an important direction he has chosen to follow.

The essence of the talks between President Kim and Ho Tam is that Ho Tam solicited the former's acceptance of an invitation from Kim Il-song and President Kim refused the offer.

The North side's goal was to insist on realizing President Kim's visit to Pyongyang. The North side was so persistent that Ho Tam urged President Kim to talk with him a few more minutes at the end of the meeting. However, President Kim refused to comply with the North's demand in a clear-cut way, as if cutting a radish in half. This can be said to be the most important part of the talks between them.

President Kim's firm attitude as such may be due largely to his perception of Ho's approach as part of a strategy toward the South which North Korea has employed since Kim Il-song delivered his New Year's Address at the outset of this year. His principled stand concerning his will to visit North Korea is evidence of this. But he said: "However, I will decide when and how I am going to make that visit."

In spite of such reasons, the choice President Kim made this time around is expected to bear a few symbolic aspects that are worth noting.

First of all, he, as leader of an opposition party, did not try to voice his own opinion about the North-South issue, an opinion different from that of the government.

In fact, President Kim has on many occasions expressed his desire to visit Pyongyang and once tried to realize his desire by enlisting cooperation from the Japanese Socialist Party and others. Although he declared that he would shelve such an effort in the wake of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, it must have been an agonizing experience for him, we can imagine, to give up "his share" offered to him by none other than a North Korean figure who holds real power.

It is quite possible that his choice in turn could put a burden on his shoulder. Also, it is highly likely that he will be criticized by some "radical" elements among the conscientious conservative forces and rational radical forces that President Kim regards as his supporters.

Whatever the reason, President Kim's latest decision seems to have brought the party's image of neutrality, which has swung between conservatism and radicalism, a little closer to conservatism. More important is that President Kim has been on such a move for some time, long before he made the latest decision. In his news conference last March, he said Rev Mun should take responsibility for his acts as a matter of course; and in April he demanded that a third party stop interfering in labor strife.

Also, he often distinguished democratic forces from violence-wielding revolutionary forces among the dissidents.

His emphasis on the crucial importance of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea in a speech delivered at a meeting of the New York Council of Diplomats can be seen in the same context. He must have been courageous in making a series of such choices. The fact that the number of issues that need politicians' clear-cut choices are increasing means that our society is going through a process of specialization. It remains to be seen whether President Kim will be able to come up with a clearer vision on domestic political issues as he did for the North-South issue.

Daily Hails Kim's Attitude

SK1706041289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Attitude Shown by Party President Kim Yong-sam to the North—The North Should Discard Subversive Operation Against the South and Realize Our True Picture"]

[Text] The meeting between Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, and North Korea's Ho Tam in Moscow has left a good example in North-South relations which were thrown into confusion due to the Mun Ik-hwan incident.

Above all, we cannot but pay attention to the fact that the Kim-Ho talks were held in a unique place called Moscow at a time when the North-South atmosphere is strained. In addition, the fact that the prudent attitude concerning his belief and procedural matters which party president Kim showed during the talks also deserves our attention because his attitude served as a desirable model in advancing North-South dialogue.

The proposal of Ho Tam, who represents North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and plays the key role in implementing Kim Il-song's strategy toward the South, to Kim Yong-sam, who was visiting Moscow, to meet on the spot makes us realize North Korea's intention to use party president Kim Yong-sam in its southward offensive. Ho Tam stressed the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the method of national reunification based on the confederal system, as well as dialogue between political parties and public organizations.

It has also been learned that Ho Tam "earnestly" requested party president Kim's individual visit to North Korea and raised issues on liquidating our anti-communist policy and line. Ho, in particular, put an emphasis on his invitation of Kim Yong-sam to North Korea, and wanted to announce the results of their talks in the form of a joint statement.

In a word, Ho Tam's allegation and proposal cannot but be regarded as a trick to achieve North Korea's strategy for communization of the South by taking advantage of the split in the South and by weakening its armed forces. It seemed that the North has had a plot to make party president Kim Yong-sam a second Mun Ik-hwan.

Concerning such a request by Ho Tam, party president Kim stressed that the most effective method for resolving North-South problems is direct dialogue between presidents No Tae-u and Kim Il-song and clearly pointed out that multisided dialogue would rather work as hindrance to reunification. We consider party president Kim's attitude as appropriate. We think what the North had aimed was competition and split in views between our ruling and opposition camps and between political parties. In view of the precedent of negligence of overall national interest by a certain individual when he held an

external contact, such measures as taken by party president Kim Yong-sam deserve to be praised as the attitude of a responsible opposition leader.

He not only showed a clear attitude the same as that of the government concerning our delicate impending political issues including the issue of exchanging North-South students but also clearly expressed his conviction that overthrowing the other side through the use of force should never be made possible. His remarks and attitude also deserve the people's attention.

We would like to point out that party president Kim's effort to make Ho Tam come to his quarters for talks is a thoughtful act, no matter what the procedure of discussion was taken.

Believing that the attitude taken and remarks made by party president Kim during the talks correspond to our national interest and public opinion, we would like to point out that his position toward the North can be regarded as a desirous official approach which transcends his political interest and personal opinion.

Until North Korea officially abandons its strategy for communization of the South, it would certainly take advantage of our blind points and weaknesses. At this point, we urge all the people to be more keenly aware of this.

We would like to stress that efforts should be made to make various voices into one with regard to all external issues including the issue toward the North although internal discussions may be held in a democratic way.

Foreign Minister's U.S. Visit Outlined

SK1906073189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung will meet with his U.S. counterpart, James Baker, on July 25 in Washington, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

In their first meeting since the inauguration of President George Bush in January, Choe and Baker will discuss the Korea-U.S. trade imbalance and security relations, Sin Tu-pyong, director-general of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau, said.

The agenda also includes the political and military situation in Northeast Asia, ranging from Seoul's rapprochement with Beijing, Moscow and Pyongyang to U.S. policy on China and the Soviet Union, Sin said.

Choe leaves for the United States July 20 on a seven-day trip that he hopes will include a meeting with Bush and administration or congressional leaders, and will deliver a speech on Korean diplomacy in the 1990s at a luncheon in San Francisco on July 21.

Kim Chong-pil Departs for U.S., Japan

SK1806011689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
18 Jun 89

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Chong-pil will meet with Japanese Prime Minister Souseke Uno July 4 for talks on Seoul-Tokyo relations, Kim's new Democratic Republican Party said yesterday.

Kim will also meet with former Japanese Premiers Takeo Fukuda, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita en route home from Canada and the United States.

Kim flies to Denver, Colo., June 22 to deliver an address, titled "Security for Korea and the Far East," to the world forum, which is sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute.

He will meet with former President Gerald Ford, said the spokesman of the conservative minority party.

Kim left here for the U.S. yesterday.

Officials Dispute U.S. Trade Report

SK1806022089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
18 Jun 89 p 6

["News Analysis' by staff reporter Yi Kap-su: "Controversy Continues Over NTC Report"]

[text] Controversy over a recent U.S. National trade Estimates (NTE) report on Korea is still being left unsettled between the OCA (Office of Customs Administration) and the USTR (U.S. Trade Representative).

The USTR insisted in the report that Korean customs officials have exercised significant discretion when classifying import items and levying tariffs.

Peter E. Allegier, visiting assistant U.S. trade representative, even said in a recent interview with the NAEWAY ECONOMIC DAILY that in several cases the USTR found Korean customs officials applied a duty rate of 50 percent to spare or replacement parts, which is substantially higher than the rate which corresponds to the part's Harmonized System (HS) classification number.

He also said that Korea's customs clearance procedures have been significantly improved, but many U.S. firms are still complaining of the Korean customs officials discrimination in levying duties.

The report also said it is difficult to quantify the commercial impact of this barrier on U.S. firms, adding that frequent U.S. firm complaints indicate that the timely supply of spare or replacement parts is often difficult due to customs interference.

This may contribute to occasional criticism of U.S. aftersales product service, it asserted.

However, an OCA spokesman said that the U.S. assertions are groundless and such complaints may stem from their lack of understanding of Korean customs clearance procedures.

"it is impossible for Korean customs officials to apply differential treatment to U.S. companies in classifying import items and levying tariffs as Korea already implemented customs administration business according to the HS agreement in 1988," said the official.

In a recent meeting with members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, Hong Chae-hyong, commissioner of the OCA, also said, "There were a number of areas of misunderstanding in the USTR's report."

He said the Korean customs administration recently adopted the HS classification, and "so far our experience has proved that the new system has caused remarkably little turmoil."

"As a pre-clearance procedure," Hong continued, "we have also implemented a pre-classification system whereby an importer can have the classification of goods determined in advance by the customs authority."

"If analysis of goods is necessary, such as in the case of chemicals, the goods will be sent to the customs laboratory for analysis before classification," he noted.

"Furthermore, in some cases, we ask for the advice of the Customs Cooperation Council, an internationally recognized authority on customs matters, of which the United States is also a member," he said.

As for the valuation of import goods, we determine the customs value in accordance with the GATT Valuation Agreement, which both the United States and Korea have joined, he added.

Other OCA officials say a review through the Customs Appeal System is also possible as a post-clearance measure if there is disagreement on classification or valuation.

therefore, they maintain, it is very difficult for a customs officer to make an arbitrary decision about the classification or valuation of goods.

Rather, problems in this area are most likely the result from errors or inexperience arising from the rapid influx of new products in recent years, they say.

"Also, there can be some variation in the rate depending on the particular item, causing the simplified rate to sometimes be higher or lower than the basic rate," the spokesman said.

However, he said, the importer has the right to choose either the simplified tax fare for quick clearance or the basic duty rate.

The average basic duty rate is around 15 percent, but the simplified tax rate is relatively high at 30 percent, because of the inclusion of domestic taxes, such as the value added tax and the defense tax.

Concerning the controversy, a market watcher said: "In the past, there might have been some mistakes or arbitrary decisions by Korean customs officials in levying tariffs. but, I think, most of the cases were the result of misunderstanding of both Korean officials and U.S. traders on the complicated customs clearance procedures.

"To remove such disputes, the Korean customs administration should make efforts to further simplify their customs procedures, while American businessmen are required to be better versed in the procedures and appeal to the concerned authorities for a review if there is disagreement on classification or valuation," he said.

North Seeks Charter Flight Service to U.S.

SK1706003089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
17 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Los Angeles (YONHAP)—North Korea is seeking to open charter flight service between Pyongyang and the United States, a Korean-American travel agent said Thursday.

Pak Kyong-yun, owner of the International Mt. Kumkang Tour Agency in north Korea, said north Korean authorities have decided to begin an active tourism promotion campaign following the World Festival of Youth and Students in July. He added that as part of the plan, north Korea has been contacting U.S. authorities in an effort to launch charter flights to the United States.

The north is also believed to be seeking to open an air route with Hong Kong.

Former North Envoy on Outbreak of Korean War

SK1806011889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Former North Korean ambassador to Moscow Yi Sang-cho has said that the Korean War in 1950 was initiated by Kim Il-song with the approval of Josef Stalin.

Meeting with Prof. Choe Pyong-kil of Yonsei University, Yi said the war plan was so clandestinely drawn up that he was left in the oblivion even though he was then deputy chief of staff of the North Korean force.

According to Yi, Kim pushed ahead with his war plan at a time when he didn't have a firm grip on power.

Kim thought that the war would be helpful in the consolidation of his power, Yi said to Prof. Choe who visited the Soviet Union in February.

Also contributing to his war ambition was his strong belief in Park Hong-yong, who was then leader of the "Workers' Party" in South Korea, when he said if North Korea invades, there would be a large-scale popular uprising in South Korea in support of the invading force.

Yi is now living in Minsk after defecting to the Soviet Union for his involvement in a rebellion against Kim in 1957. He said Kim thought that the war would end in a few months once Seoul is seized.

As a result, Kim did not make preparations for war during cold winter days, to say nothing of a backup plans in case of retreat.

As the odds of the war turned against Kim, he began to get nervous about the possibility that he would be called back and sent to Siberia by Stalin.

This led him to conduct a large-scale purge, passing all the responsibility for the failure of the war to Pak, thus getting himself extricated from the political predicament.

Yi said even Mao Zedong seemed not to have been consulted by Kim, citing that he was intensively queried by Mao and Zhou Enlai about the matter when Yi went to China to request their help to stem the advance of U.S. forces.

Yi said Kim judged that the United States may not dare to send its forces to defend South Korea once attacked.

Yi, who was also the chief North Korean delegate to armistice talks, argued that Kim should be held responsible for the internecine war and condemned as a figure hindering national unification.

Movement for Democracy in North Launched

SK1806015089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The National Movement Headquarters to Call for Democratization in North Korea was officially inaugurated yesterday in a massive rally held at the Changchung Gymnasium in Seoul with about 12,000 citizens attending.

Kim Chong-yol, former prime minister, who was selected to lead the nongovernmental movement headquarters, presided over the hour-long rally.

Rally participants unanimously adopted a six-point message to their compatriots in the North.

They urged their Northern compatriots to make uninterrupted "strides" toward the reunification of the divided fatherland, calling on them to ride with the wave of democracy now sweeping the world over.

The crowd included roughly 3,000 people who escaped to the South from the North during the Korean War 1950-53.

Sakhalin Koreans May Return to South

SK1706031089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—Some 200 Koreans in the Soviet Far Eastern island of Sakhalin may see their decades-long dream of returning home come true this year as the result of a survey just begun by Moscow.

Soviet officials are questioning Koreans living on Sakhalin to find who wants to resettle in South Korea, a government source said Saturday.

Those Koreans who have steadfastly rejected offers of Soviet or North Korean nationality will possibly be the first to return, maybe this year, the source said.

There are some 60,000 ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin, most of whom were forcibly taken there by imperial Japan in the 1930s and 1940s for war efforts, but only about 200 elderly people with relatives in South Korea reportedly desire repatriation.

The Soviet Union had refused to discuss the issue of repatriating Koreans lest it irritate North Korea, but began to take a new attitude after the Seoul Olympics, the source said.

Soviet authorities have proposed direct discussions of the matter through various informal channels since early this year, according to the source, who wished to remain anonymous.

He declined to say whether bilateral contacts are going on.

Some 75 percent of the 60,000-odd Koreans in Sakhalin are Soviet nationals, 20 percent are North Korean nationals and the remainder are stateless, according to a private institute.

Seoul, reacting to the Soviet move to allow Koreans to leave the Soviet island, has held inter-ministerial meetings including the Foreign and Unification Ministries and the Red Cross to prepare for their return.

Permanent residency will be granted to those who have relatives who agree to support them, while others will be allowed to enter Korea on a case by case basis, the source said.

Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Moscow, but other relations have steadily improved since the Olympics and permanent trade missions have been set up in each other's country.

The rapprochement enabled opposition leader Kim Yong-sam to visit Moscow early this month at the invitation of the state-run Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations.

During Kim's trip, Soviet officials responded favorably to his request for repatriation of Koreans on Sakhalin and agreed to inform him by June 20 of the results of talks with their government.

Soviet Korean Interviewed on Current Issues

SK1706015989 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
11 Jun 89 p 2

[Interview with Mikhail Pak, chairman of the Koryo People's Association of the Soviet Union, by Ha Won on 5 May in Moscow]

[Text] On 5 May, I met with Mikhail Pak, chairman of the Koryo People's Association of the Soviet Union, which was inaugurated on this day at the National Hotel in front of Moscow's Red Square.

Chairman Pak who is a third-generation Korean residing in the Soviet Union a graduate from Moscow University, Department of History. Currently he is a professor of Korean history at the College of Asian-African Countries, which is affiliated with Moscow University. He is also a full member of the Soviet Science Institute. Chairman Pak is famous for translating SAMGUK-SAGI, the book on the history of the three kingdoms of Korea, into Russian for the first time.

Question: What is the motive for establishing the Koryo People's Association?

Answer: During the Stalin era of 1937, when the Koreans residing in the Soviet Union were moved by force, Koreans were not able to teach the following generations their own national language for 50 years. Therefore, this association was established to pass down and develop our ruptured national culture. And the reason for naming our association the Koryo People's Association is that before the October Revolution, Koreans were called the Koryo people in the Soviet Union. Also it is because we think that the name of the reunified Korea in the future will be called Koryo.

Question: What kind of work will the Koryo People's Association carry out in the future?

Answer: It is estimated that there are over 500,000 Koreans now residing in the Soviet Union compared to 400,000 people 8 years ago. However, after we were moved by force, there was no collective residential district, so there were many difficulties in the organization of our cultural work. The most difficult matter is that we do not have any national self-governing organization. If we had a self-governing organization, we could elect representatives to the People's Deputies. Currently, the four incumbent deputies have been elected not from our nation's autonomous constituency but from among the immigrants. Our hope is to construct our cultural center in Moscow.

Question: What history do the Koreans residing in the Soviet Union have that they take pride in?

Answer: Our residents residing in the Soviet Union were in the forefront in the national movement before the Japanese annexation of Korea. Vladivostok was the center of the national liberation movement and our nation's newspapers were published here. Also, national historians such as Pak Un-sik and Sin Chae-ho engaged in activities here.

Question: What is your view on Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea?

Answer: From a standpoint of the Soviet Communist Party, we do not evaluate other socialist countries.

Question: What kind of position will the Koryo People's Association assume on North and South Korea?

Answer: Our association is non-political. We will treat North and South Korea in the same way. Also, we will carry out exchanges and form friendly relations with the North and the South in the same way.

Question: What is your view on the future of the Korean peninsula?

Answer: I believe difficult problems will be solved as time goes by. I am optimistic about the future of the Korean peninsula.

Question: What was your impression of the Seoul Olympics?

Answer: I feel that our nation developed much more during the past than other countries.

Question: Do you approve of Gorbachev's political line?

Answer: There can be differences in the political position or view. I voted for Yeltsin, who can be regarded as an opposition leader from the Korean point of view. To the best of my knowledge, I believe most of the scholars in Moscow voted for Yeltsin. My political position is opposing any kind of dictatorship. From that point of view, I believe North Korea's system is a tragedy.

Question: What is your opinion on differences in the approach to studying history between North and South Korea, which have two different systems?

Answer: I believe political tendency is implied. In the divided reality, since the North and the South interpret the same history in completely opposing ways, we are in a difficult situation. Prejudice must be avoided and approach must be conducted from a scientific and objective level.

Question: What do you think about Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, visiting the Soviet Union?

Answer: Whatever the case, it is a pleasure for us. We hope that in the future there will be an invitation from the government side rather than from the academic circle.

Question: When will you come to Seoul?

Answer: I have never been to Seoul. I plan to go to Seoul sometime in August or September of this year to participate in the athletic meeting for Koreans residing abroad on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the Olympics, which the Ministry of Sports is hosting.

Finnish Students Refuse To Attend Pyongyang Festival
SK1706000389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] HELSINKI (AFP)—The Finnish Federation of Students has cancelled plans to attend the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang after North Korea approved China's decision to crush student demonstrations in Beijing.

The federation is one of the first major youth organizations to decide to boycott the festival. Many other groups are believed to be considering similar moves.

The organizers of the Pyongyang festival are the Budapest-based World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the Prague-based International Union of Students (IUS).

The eight-day festival is due to begin on July 1.

Officials To Discuss Allowing Visits to North
SK1906092689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Government officials will discuss whether to allow South Korean students and journalists to visit Pyongyang for the 13th World Youth Festival in a meeting to be chaired by National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku Wednesday.

Five journalists from the HANGYORE SINMUN, 10 from the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. and 16 Korean nationals working for foreign media have applied for permits to cover the festival.

Applications have also been submitted by four members of the Korea Student Christian Federation and two from the YMCA, in addition to a professor and a photographer who say they want to study birds in North Korea.

"The council for promotion of South-North Exchanges and Cooperation will deliberate those applications, but there are many problems involved in the participation of

journalists and members of Chondaehyop (The National Council of Student Representatives)," a government official said, implying they will be denied permission.

"However, the government will maintain a positive view of visits to North Korea at the level of personal exchanges," he said.

The government fears that participation in the festival, which is mostly attended by students from communist countries, might be abused by North Korea to manipulate South Korean students and to score propaganda points against the South and the United States.

State-run radio Pyongyang reported Sunday that the Northern gate in the truce village of Panmunjom will be open from Friday for students to enter the North to attend the festival, which starts July 1.

"The measure is to eliminate red tape for South Korean students who want to join the festival," the radio said.

Editorial on Meeting Between Minister, Students
SK1806135989 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
18 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Minister Yi, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), and the National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop)—On the 'Pyongyang Festival'"]

[Text] North Korea's so-called "Pyongyang festival" will begin on 1 July. In the meantime, Chondaehyop suddenly changed its tactics and is saying, "We will comply if the government arranges our participation. Let us go and we will participate only in cultural programs." They should have said so earlier. Why did they say this now that the festival is just around the corner?

The "Pyongyang festival" itself is a procommunist political festival where "political programs and cultural programs will not take place separately." Therefore, from the very beginning, we could not consider it a desirable form of North-South student exchange for a movement organization to participate in the Pyongyang Festival.

Nevertheless, the government acted as if it were going to allow students to go to the North under certain conditions. The conditions are: The authorities of the North and South should agree on principles on student exchanges beforehand, and student organizations on our side should follow procedures decided by the "student exchange promotion committee." However, Chondaehyop disregarded this offer. Rejecting the government's offer to serve as a channel and the procedures offered by the promotion committee, it said that it would do as it pleased. If the government and the "promotion committee" had tolerated such an arbitrariness and uncompromising demands of Chondaehyop, this would have made us angry. The declaration itself that it would willingly participate in the political festival of North Korea, which

brands the ROK as a "colony," displeased us. This being the case, how could we accept its declaration that it would not even recognize the jurisdiction of the state?

Because of this uncompromising attitude and arrogance, Chondaehyop failed to receive the people's understanding and sympathy, and its efforts to participate in the Pyongyang festival failed to spread beyond the realm of the movement circle. Also, the festival is just 2 weeks away. Chondaehyop failed in its efforts to go to Pyongyang due to its futile insistence and misguided struggle strategy, and it is now saying, "We will comply if the government arranges our participation, and let us go," with the calculation that it could "pass the blame for their failure to go to Pyongyang to the government." This is because it knows very well that even if the government accepts its offer, it is too late for it to go to Pyongyang.

This is very self-evident. Then, why in the world did Hi Hong-ku, minister of the National Unification Board, go to the PPD headquarters and helplessly sit in the pre-planned presence of students without being at least tipped off? This makes us very uncomfortable. Of course, Minister Yi did nothing immoral. However, he should have acted "with discretion" as a public official, should he not?

We understand the PPD's intention to resolve conflicts at all costs. It invited a minister in charge of North-South affairs to its headquarters without tipping him off and made him come across activists of Chondaehyop who are on the wanted list. This staging is an unrighteous act. It failed to pay respect to Minister Yi. It also fell short of what we expected from the first opposition party, which must be fair and just.

Student exchange and other forms of exchange must be pursued. However, they must be pursued within a fair and just framework that does not damage the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the ROK.

Ministry To Allow Travel to China Again
SK1906081189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea has given its citizens approval to visit China again, saying tranquility has been restored since the bloodbath in Beijing.

"The government has allowed Korean businessmen to go to China for consultation since June 17," a Foreign Ministry official who refused to be named said Monday.

Seoul instructed overseas missions May 20 to restrict travel to China following the declaration of martial law and banned all trips June 5.

Some 400 Koreans are seeking to visit China.

"The government changed its policy over the weekend because the situation in China is tranquil, but scrutiny is being made of the types of trip and priority will be given to business," the official said.

The number of Koreans visiting China, which has no diplomatic ties with Seoul, has grown drastically since the 1988 Summer Olympics, making it the top destination among communist nations.

Foreign Banks To Have Over 70 Branches

SK1706073089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—Foreign banks' inroads into the South Korean financial market are gaining strength in terms of ballooning operating funds and a growing presence, according to the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE).

The OBSE said Saturday foreign banks will have more than 70 branch offices in South Korea by late this year, up from 59 last year.

It said their operating funds jumped by 52 billion won (79.3 million U.S. dollars) to 278.7 billion won (425.5 million dollars) May 31 from last year's 227.6 billion won (347.5 million dollars).

Net profit surged to 136.6 billion won (208.5 million dollars) in 1988, compared to 106.8 billion won in 1987 and 79.9 billion won in 1986.

Just one of Citibank's Seoul branches reported a net profit last year of 18.9 billion won (288.9 million dollars), 900 million won (1.37 million dollars) more than the Commercial Bank of Korea, which has some 200 branch offices.

During the first half of this year, four new offices were opened—Seoul branches of Arab Bank from Jordan and National Bank of Canada; and Pusan branches of First National Bank of Boston and the French bank Credit Lyonnais.

The National Australia Bank is ready to inaugurate operation in Seoul in October and has already got permission from the government.

The OBSE said Citibank will continue to have the most branches in Korea as the government has approved establishment of five new branches in addition to the current four.

Of the five, two including one in Seoul, are to open this year and three next year.

It also said American Express Bank and Irving Trust Bank will open Pusan offices this year.

Bank of Hawaii is to open a Seoul office to replace the Wells Fargo Bank and three or four Japanese banks are expected to make advances after Korea and Japan conclude an agreement on finance in September, the report said.

Government To Never Permit Teachers Union

SK1706000189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u declared yesterday that the government would never permit the establishment of a teachers' trade union, which has evolved into a serious social issue as of late.

"Our long cultural tradition denies the teachers' trade union," he said. This was the first time that the President expressed his view of the controversial issue.

In a meeting with 15 members of the Advisory Council for Education Policy for the President, No deplored, "The nation's educational circle is at crossroads due to the division and confrontations among our educators caused by a few teachers' illegal attempts to organize a union."

"Such a situation can only make the people feel uneasy," he said.

Then, he cited Japan's case: "In Japan, teachers formed an illegal union, for which about 840,000 teachers were reprimanded. As a result, students' scholastic achievements took a turn for the worse, triggering fierce criticism from the people.

"These days, activities of the Japanese teachers' union is on sharp decline."

However, No stressed that the government would do its utmost to upgrade the educational environment and the teachers' social and economic status.

According to the President as an initial step, the government has decided to create a special account of 370 billion won for improving the educational environment within the President's official tenure (which ends in February, 1993).

He also said, "The government will reform the teachers' salary system, which is a hinderance to teachers with long-service."

For this, the government has already earmarked 100 billion won, the President revealed.

The President further said that the government would promote legislation to upgrade the social status of teachers, which had been recommended by the Korean Federation Teachers' Associations.

He emphasized that education is the power which motivates national progress and the nation's future in the Pacific Era of the 21st century depends on education.

The presidential advisory council is headed by Yi Hyon-che, former prime minister and currently president of the Academy of Korean Studies.

Meanwhile, a total of 3,530 teachers, or 1.2 percent of the nation's teachers have joined the unauthorized union as of yesterday, Education Minister Chong Won-sik revealed in a Cabinet session.

"Of them, 97 have been referred to the disciplinary committee and 170 others are in the pipeline."

Police Search for 10 Teachers Union Leaders
SK1706003289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
17 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The prosecution said yesterday it would bring charges against the leading organizers of the National Teachers' Union's Seoul chapter that was set up in a surprise ceremony at Seoul National University [SNU] Thursday night.

Prosecutors said yesterday police were searching for about 10 leaders of the union chapter on charges of breaching the Civil Service Law and the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Yi Pu-yong, the chapter president, and other ranking members went into hiding after beating a tight police dragnet after the inaugural rally.

Police said most of the 231 teachers and 133 students rounded up at the SNU campus were released since they are not core members put on a police wanted list.

About 500 teachers and students ended their overnight sit-in protest on the campus at 5 a.m.

Before the protesters began the sit-in demonstration, hundreds of teachers, surrounded by about 1,000 students, clashed with riot police trying to arrest 10 rally leaders. Some students pelted police with rocks.

About 10 teachers and students suffered injuries during the battle shortly after midnight.

Yu Hyong-u, a 29-year-old English teacher from Yangjong High School, received a cut requiring 30 stitches in the head from a skirmish with a policeman. Kim Nam-chu, an SNU junior, was also treated at a nearby hospital after being hit in the head by a police shield.

With the establishment of the Seoul chapter and the Chollabuk-to chapter on the same day, Taejon remains the only one of the 15 major cities and provinces where a union chapter has yet to be set up.

PPD Suggests July for No-Kim Tae-Chung Talks
SK1706001089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] has suggested that the exclusive meeting between President No Tae-u and its president Kim Tae-chung be held next month.

The party made the proposal during a golf meeting of secretaries general of three major parties Thursday.

The No-Kim talks, earlier expected to be held early this month after the meeting between No and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, on June 1, had been postponed due to the PPD's renewed hawkish policy toward the No government.

PPD secretary general Yi Chae-kun proposed that No and Kim meet exclusively after the leaders of three opposition parties hold talks with No at Chongwadae.

He demanded that the meeting between No and the three opposition leaders be held immediately after the scheduled talks between No and Kim Yong-sam who will return home from his Moscow visit on June 20.

Secretary General Yi Chong-chan of the Democratic Justice Party agreed on the idea to hold the No-Kim Tae-chung meeting in July. But he took note of the PPD's tough position on the latest political problems, which resulted from Kim Tae-chung's Kwangju visit earlier this month.

Striking Coal Miners Clash With Police
SK1806014589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Sabuk, Kangwon-to—Combat police and coalminers clashed violently at the labor strife-ridden mine of the Tongwon Coal Mine Co. in this city yesterday, leaving 14 policemen and 22 workers injured.

The Kwangwon-to Police Bureau deployed about 2,000 police of 12 companies in the mine to disrupt rough 1,000 miners who continued a sit-in for wage hike and improved working conditions.

As the management and labor failed to strike a compromise during negotiations on the wage hike, the combat police raided the coalmine to end the sit-in rally by hard-core miners at around 4 a.m. yesterday.

Police arrested Pak Yol-won, 29, and Yi Kang-min, 25, who were fingered as two of the eight masterminds of the wildcat strike.

The early morning clash caused seven people including combat policeman Chang Chi-hun, 21, and mine worker Chang Tu-sop, 40, to be hospitalized for medical treatment.

Burma

SLORC News Conference on Monks, Schools

BK1706095689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Excerpts] U Han Tun, managing director of the Myanma Fisheries Enterprise of the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries; U Win Pe, director general of the Department of Fisheries; U Ant Maung, director general of the Religious Affairs Department of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs; and members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held the 44th news conference at 1300 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense for local and foreign correspondents. [passage omitted]

U Han Tun, managing director of the Myanma Fisheries Enterprise, explained the goals of the enterprise in the domestic production of fish and fishery exports. [passage omitted]

He said the country earned kyat 49 million during 1986-87, kyat 57.7 million during 1987-88, and kyat 28 million during 1988-89 from export of fish, prawns, and sea cucumber. [passage omitted]

He then explained the functions of the Fisheries Scrutiny Committee which is in charge of issuing licenses to foreign fishing trawlers. [passage omitted]

He said contracts were signed with 13 of the 58 companies which had applied for licenses and 11 companies are currently engaged in fishing. [passage omitted]

He said 340 vessels are permitted to fish and currently 268 vessels are doing so. Contracts with fishing companies contain clauses for fishery conservation, cash settlement, and inspection of vessels. [passage omitted]

He said the projected income from the 11 companies for the year is U.S. \$24.16 million. [passage omitted]

U Ant Maung, director general of the Religious Affairs Department explained about Buddhist monks and Burma's political history in response to broadcasts by All India Radio [AIR] on 9, 12, and 13 June under the title "Monks and Burma's Political History". He said he did not have to explain such fabricated news to the people of Burma. However, he would clarify some points as foreigners and non-Buddhists who listened to the AIR broadcasts could be confused. [passage omitted]

He said AIR alleged that in Burma monks lack food and necessities, and this is detrimental to religion. However, we can see many new pagodas and monasteries are being built, and major religious edifices worth kyat 50 million and kyat 30 million are being built. There are also so many people wishing to donate food to monks that donors have to request in advance to make an offering. The number of monks is also increasing yearly. [passage omitted]

These factors indicate that religion is thriving in Burma. [passage omitted]

It should be noted that AIR broadcasts are aimed at undermining the prestige of the ecclesiastical institution [State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee] and the unity of various Buddhist sects. [passage omitted]

Next, members of the Information Committee explained the reopening of schools saying that while the government, parents, teachers, and students are collectively preparing for the reopening of schools, it has been learned that some youths and students are preparing to boycott the reopening of schools and incite unrest. The government will encourage students to be involved in student affairs and believes there should be student organizations to attend to student affairs.

For instance, it has been learned that students and youths have held meetings on student affairs in upper Burma towns such as Sagaing, Shwebo, and Mandalay. We did not stop these meetings which were held within the framework of law. We have made arrangements to open schools from the primary level. We will form student organizations to attend to student affairs once the situation improves following the reopening of schools. What we want is a student organization which is united and which will contribute to the interests of the state. The government encourages such an organization. It is good that the students attend to student affairs. However, if student organizations operate under the influence of political parties, student organizations could be split into many factions. Therefore, the students should strive for the five developments—physical, mental, moral, economic, and social development. We would like to urge them to strive for this. The students should engage in nonpolitical student and civic affairs as the country has to depend on these students when the elders are gone. We accept the fact that the students today have to have political awareness. However, involvement aimed at securing power for a group of persons from a political party is not proper. Students, like members of the Defense Forces and public servants, will remain students regardless of which government is in power. Therefore, the students should be involved only with student affairs.

We will not remain indifferent to those wanting to disrupt the reopening of schools. [passage omitted]

In response to questions from ANTARA, ANSA, and YOMIURI correspondents, Information Committee members said among those from Burma working at AIR are Daw Than Nu and U Maw Thiri. Daw Than Nu is a younger daughter of U Nu, former prime minister, and U Maw Thiri is a writer. They said there are altogether 300,000 monks and novices and 20,000 nuns in the whole of Burma. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from the AP correspondent, the information committee members said that it is true that battles are taking place in border areas and that no reports have been issued because the battles have not ended. The correspondents would be informed as soon as the battles are over.

Next, the information committee officers disclosed that Ko Ko Gyi, vice chairman of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions, was released today at 1400. They said the release of Min Ko Naing would depend on his condition. They said 22 students returned from border areas yesterday bringing the total to 3,115. It was disclosed that as of yesterday, 172 students who had joined insurgent battalions at the border areas had surrendered. Among them were eight who surrendered with weapons.

The news conference ended at 1515.

'Adaptation of Expressions' Law Enacted

BK1906084189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Jun 89

["Law No 15/89—the Adaptation of Expressions Law—of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 18 June 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. This law shall be known as the Adaptation of Expressions Law.

2. The expression "Union of Burma," and the expression "Burma," "Burman" or "Burmese" contained in existing laws enacted in the English language shall be substituted by the expression "Union of Myanmar" and "Myanmar" respectively.

3A. If it is necessary to amend in the English language the name of any state, division, township zone, township, town, ward, village tract or village, or the name of any river, stream, forest, mountain, or island, which is presently written and used in the English language so as to conform with the Myanmar pronunciation, the government may, by notification, amend the same.

3B. If any name in a notification issued by the government under Subsection A is contained in any existing law enacted in the English language such name shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly in the English language as is amended in such notification.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

Geographical Names Changed

BK1906094389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Jun 89

["Notification No 5/89 of the Government of the Union of Myanmar regarding the Writing and Usage in English Language of Myanmar Names in accordance with Myanmar Pronunciation, dated 18 June 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] This Notification is issued in accordance with the rights empowered under Section 3 of the Adaptation of Expressions Law for writing and using Myanmar names in English in conformity with the Myanmar pronunciation.

The Myanmar names shall be written and used in English as follows:

A. Names of National Races

1. Kachin
2. Kayah
3. Kayin [Karen]
4. Chin
5. Bamar [Burman]
6. Mon
7. Rakhine [Arakan]
8. Shan

B. Names of the States

1. Kachin
2. Kayah
3. Kayin
4. Chin
5. Mon
6. Rakhine
7. Shan

C. Names of the Divisions

1. Sagaing
2. Tanintharyi [Tenasserim]
3. Bago [Pegu]
4. Magway [Magwe]
5. Mandalay
6. Yangon [Rangoon]
7. Ayeyarwady [Irrawaddy]

D. Names of Capital Cities of the States

1. Kachin State, Myitkyina
2. Kayah State, Loikaw
3. Kayin State, Hpa-an [Pa-an]
4. Chin State, Hakha [Haka]
5. Mon State, Mawlamyine [Moulmein]
6. Rakhine State, Sittwe
7. Shan State, Taunggyi

E. Names of the Capital Cities of the Divisions

1. Sagaing Division, Sagaing
2. Tanintharyi Division, Dawei [Tavoy]
3. Bago Division, Bago
4. Magway Division, Magway
5. Mandalay Division, Mandalay

6. Yangon Division, Yangon
7. Ayeyarwady Division, Patheingyi [Bassein]

- F. Names of the Rivers
1. Ayeyarwady [Irrawaddy]
 2. Thanlwin [Salween]
 3. Sittoung [Sittang]
 4. Chindwin [Chindwin]

By the authority vested in me,
Signed: U Maung Ko, secretary, Government of the
Union of Myanmar

Expression in National Anthem Adapted
BK1906092989 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*
1330 GMT 18 Jun 89

["Order No 2/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 18 June 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese Era"]

[Text] In the present national anthem of the Union of Myanmar, the expression "Bamar" implies that it refers only to the Burmese race only. In fact, the national anthem concerns all national races in the Union of Myanmar. Accordingly, the expression "Bamar" in the national anthem is hereby replaced by the expression "Myanmar".

By the authority vested in me,
Signed: Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the
State Law and Order Restoration Council

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary Decries Vietnamese Refugee Burden
BK1506093589 *Kuala Lumpur International Service*
in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the deadline by ASEAN members not to grant automatic resettlement to refugees, it has not deterred the arrival of new boat people. Since March 14, more than 2,000 Vietnamese refugees have landed on Malaysian shores with many having lost their lives to the seas and pirates. It is clear now that whatever measures have been taken, the refugee problem still remains largely unresolved.

Malaysia's foreign minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, [words indistinct] this point at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees in Geneva. A fresh approach and a quick solution is needed to resolve the problem. The international community must come together to draft out a workable solution. Refugees have become an increasing burden on first asylum countries

like Malaysia. The minister told delegates that a comprehensive and workable solution must be found immediately for the decade-old problem.

What is important now is that the international community must work toward removing the burden placed on first asylum countries. To facilitate this, they need a commitment by countries of origin to also play their part. Receiving countries, on their part, should readily and quickly resettle refugees. To this end, it is indeed welcome for the United States who have pledged to admit more refugees. Another requirement here is that Vietnam must work with other countries to prevent the outflow of people from its shores. There have been suggestions that Vietnam is purposely blind to the departure of these boat people. United Nations figures show that 43,903 Vietnamese refugees landed in Asian nations last year. The number was more than double the previous year.

In view of this, Malaysia has decided to close the transit camp at Pulau Bidong. Malaysia has reached its limit of tolerance as there seems to be no solution in sight. Its message at Geneva is clear. It will no longer open its doors to the boat people. Vietnam holds the main key to the problem. If it adheres to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea as scheduled for September, then there could be light at the end of the tunnel. In this way, Vietnam will find it easier to attract international aid and investment to develop its war-torn economy. With a better economy, more refugees will be encouraged to return to their homes. But until this happens, many Vietnamese will be driven by desperation to risk their lives and dreamed hopes for better life across the sea.

It is important for Vietnam to clarify at Geneva the steps it is taking to discourage and prevent further escapes. It cannot expect the rest of the world to take its words for granted. It remains to be seen whether Vietnam will take an active role at the Geneva conference. The massive influx of refugees is (?severely) testing the humanitarian gestures of many first asylum countries like Malaysia.

Radio Urges SRV To Focus on People's Problems
BK1906100489 *Kuala Lumpur International Service*
in English 0800 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The principal decision made by the International Conference on Indochina held in Geneva last week related to the screening of the boat people. Up to now, all arrivals have been treated as deserving cases. They were allowed to remain in camps in countries of first asylum. In due course, they were absorbed by different countries for permanent settlement.

The exodus of Vietnamese boat people has already reached crisis proportions. The burden on all neighboring countries has become just about impossible to cope with. The decision to screen is fair and Vietnam ought to be sensitive

to the viewpoints of the international community. The proposal that all refugees who are willing to go back should be repatriated was tried out for some months. However, it has not proved successful. Probably, no one can blame the boat people for not wanting to return to a bleak economic and political situation in their homeland.

It was this nightmare which in the first place impelled them to leave. In this connection, the official statement made by the Vietnamese foreign minister at the Geneva conference has been criticized far and wide. He quoted a section of the Declaration of Human Rights. He contended that the right of people to leave their own countries is recognized. That may be so, but what the Vietnamese foreign minister conveniently overlooked is whether such a policy will be worth the harmony among nations. After all, a basic element in international law is the sovereign right of any nation to decide who shall be allowed and who may not be allowed entry. The Vietnamese political leaders must face the reality of their bankruptcy of their own economic and political ideology. They seem to be unable to provide the basic necessities for their own citizens.

It is because of that stark reality that so many thousands are prepared to risk all the natural and man-made dangers that lurk in the South China Sea to reach other countries. Many cannot understand how the political leaders can be blind and deaf to the changes that are taking place in all the communist nations.

The last thing that so-called communist states appear to want is to follow the orthodox teachings of Marx and Lenin. Vietnam should come into the mainstream of the Southeast Asian region's politics and economics. It simply cannot expect that its internal economic problems will be solved by the exodus of many thousands of citizens.

It is no use blaming French colonialism and American imperialism for its present problems. Those colonialists and imperialists will grant aid for reconstruction and development but only if Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.

The Malaysian prime minister emphasized this point last week in an important address. Hopefully, the impact of the Geneva conference will be solved in Hanoi and will lead to some reforms in respect of the boat people issue.

Cambodia

U.S. Congress Rejects Aid to Opposition

BK1706070789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0458 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17—A U.S. senior official said in Washington Wednesday [14 June] that the White House failed to persuade the U.S. Congress to adopt a bill sponsored by the State Department to provide military assistance to Sihanouk and Son Sann factions, allies of the murderous Khmer Rouge.

Such a failure of the Bush administration comes from the result of a debate between two groups of U.S. legislators who have differed on the way to prevent the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists, universally blamed for the deaths of more than 3 million Cambodians during its reign in Cambodia from 1975-79, from returning to power.

The U.S. Congress' rejection to the bill also manifests the realistic attitude and views [of] certain circles in Washington toward the danger of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, their approval of political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, and their opposition to U.S. lethal assistance to Khmer opposition factions.

The world public has warmly acclaimed the goodwill and constructive opinions expressed in a joint letter of some U.S. congressmen sent last month to U.S. President George Bush underlining that any military assistance at this time simply would reinforce Prince Sihanouk's alliance with the Khmer Rouge and discourage him from attempting to reach a diplomatic settlement which excludes the Pol Potist murderers.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans has warned [of] the danger that some of the U.S. weapons planned to supply to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions could end up in the hands of the Khmer Rouge. He further said that such supplying will work against the process of achieving agreement among the Khmer factions on the settlement of international aspects of the Cambodian dispute.

Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has of late condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique and expressed his view that Cambodia's internal affairs should be solved by the Cambodians themselves without outside intervention.

New tricks of the Khmer Rouge to burnish its image in the eye of the world people including Pol Pot's resignation from the so-called "Institute of Defence Studies" and its recent proposal for the change of the tripartite coalition's flag cannot deceive the public opinion which remains vigilant against the danger of the resurgence of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Cambodia.

Furthermore, out of their selfish interests and hunger for power, members of the uneasy alliance of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" have gradually revealed their mutual distrust and disintegration in their approaches to the reign [as received].

The Cambodian conflict may come to an early end providing that all concerned parties take realistic stances and that big powers and Southeast Asian countries really support and contribute to peace efforts.

The Government of the State of Cambodia has been trying its utmost in the search for an equitable political solution to the conflict. For national reconciliation and

durable peace in Cambodia, it will do all it can to bring the coming international conference on Cambodia in Paris and the ensuing meetings between the Khmer warring factions to success.

The government and people of the State of Cambodia highly appreciate all realistic and constructive views and all contributions of any personality and country to the search for peace in Cambodia. We welcome all efforts to make Cambodia a peaceful, independent, and neutral country free from the danger of genocide.

SRV Denies Recent Soviet Arms Shipments

BK1706120089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi, June 17 (AFP)—Vietnamese military sources Saturday said there had been no recent deliveries of heavy arms by the Soviet Union to Cambodia, despite claims to the contrary by a top Cambodian resistance leader.

The sources said charges by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, a guerrilla commander, that Moscow had recently intensified military aid to the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government were "simply a tactic to obtain U.S. aid."

"Soviet military aid to Cambodia has not intensified and there have been no heavy arms deliveries recently," a Vietnamese military source here said.

Prince Ranariddh, the son of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and commander of his father's guerrilla forces, said Monday [12 June] in Bangkok that Western intelligence reports indicated that in the past few weeks Moscow had delivered "over 30 T-55 main battle tanks" to the Phnom Penh government, installed by Hanoi after it invaded Cambodia in December 1978.

The tanks were delivered to the Cambodian port of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Thailand, about 200 kilometers southeast of Phnom Penh, Prince Ranariddh had said.

The sources acknowledged that the Soviet Union gave regular support to Cambodia but said the Soviets had not "taken advantage of the situation," three and a half months before Vietnam is to complete a troop pullout from Cambodia, to bolster the firepower of Cambodian government forces.

They also said the Vietnamese troops, who are due to leave Cambodia by the end of September, have begun preparations for their departure.

Troops and transport vehicles will leave Cambodia by road, while heavy arms, armored vehicles and artillery would return to Vietnam on river barges, they said.

Once repatriated, an estimated 50,000 troops will be "demobilised," they added. Western military analysts estimate the Vietnamese troop strength in Cambodia at 70,000.

Only "officers would be redeployed into other units," added one military source here, who said the army's demobilisation efforts, begun two or three years ago, would continue.

Asked about the Vietnamese Army's overall troop size, one of the sources said: "There are no official figures, but today it is not more than one million."

Commentary Says Pol Pot Doomed to Defeat

BK1906113989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 89

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Pol Pot, the Enemy of Peace, Cannot Avoid Defeat"—date not given]

[Text] Lately, thanks to the results of the meetings between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk, the informal meetings in Jakarta, and the Soviet-Chinese summit, the Khmer Rouge's force, which is regarded as the most outstanding force of the so-called Democratic Kampuchean coalition, is weakening and declining gradually, becoming extremely isolated, and losing support in the international arena.

More foreign observers have stressed that the two important keys to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem—the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the guarantee that the Pol Pot regime will not be revived—are not sufficient. They also note the need for the end to foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and the cessation of foreign military aid to the warring Cambodian factions.

China, which is the most important supporter of the Khmer Rouge, has also promised to cease all its military aid to the opposing Cambodian parties following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

All of this has laid the foundations for a lively diplomatic offensive against the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot clique which is attempting to sabotage all the essential agreements reached at the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta, or JIM-1 and JIM-2, and the meetings between Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk.

As the international trend is developing positively with respect to the Cambodian problem, the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot clique—accused of massacring more than 3 million Cambodians and as yet unpunished nor disarmed to prevent it from committing criminal acts against the Cambodian people—is facing serious difficulties in its attempt to return to power in Cambodia.

Recently, the clique resorted to another kind of trick by announcing Pol Pot's resignation from the post of head of the military research institute of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea. In fact, this is just an obsolete scheme aimed at fooling others and improving the clique's image in preparation to consolidate its voice and gather support at the coming Paris forum on Cambodia, following its repeated defeats suffered in the diplomatic field and on the battlefields.

Over the past 10 years the Cambodian people who escaped the deep abyss of the genocidal Pol Pot regime have rapidly revived. The State of Cambodia has enjoyed continuous progress and is controlling the entire Cambodian territory and ensuring an increasingly stable and better life.

Who is the enemy of the rebirth of the Cambodian people? It is the genocidal Pol Pot clique. If Pol Pot lives, there will be no peace nor happiness. The announcement on Pol Pot's resignation from the position of head of the military research institute is as meaningless as what he did previously, that is, in 1981 and 1985.

The most important point is that so long as the Khmer Rouge's military forces are not dissolved and Pol Pot is not sent to trial, Pol Pot will continue to play an important role in the Khmer Rouge group.

The Cambodian people have pledged to enhance their sense of self-reliance in order to advance toward taking full responsibility for the tasks of defending their own nation following the coming repatriation of the Vietnamese army volunteers. We are convinced that the Pol Pot clique, which is the enemy of peace, will not be able to avoid defeat.

We welcome the efforts made by various countries in preparing the international conference to establish an international supervision mechanism, thus positively contributing to seeking a suitable and fair solution to the Cambodian problem.

Transportation Links With Thailand Opening
BK1706092389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0450 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17: Thailand has been making preparations for the eventual official opening of road, rail, and air links with Cambodia, severed more than a decade ago, Thai Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani was quoted by AFP as saying on Friday.

Following are extensive excerpts from an article written on June 16 by Bangkok-based AFP correspondent Thewaphinan Thewakun:

Mr Suwit said Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan had ordered the State Railway of Thailand (SRT) to draw up a plan for opening the train line between the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet and Poipet in Cambodia.

SRT spokeswoman Prani Prasoetamphon said Friday [16 June] that the plan has already been completed and submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Mrs Prani said recommendations included sending Thai engineers to Cambodia to inspect railway tracks which have not been used for more than 10 years.

Technical discussions would also need to be held between Thai and Cambodian railway authorities on repairing a bridge spanning the Mekong River, replacing sleepers and tracks, and the financing for such repairs, she said.

Air, road and, rail links between Thailand and Cambodia were severed after the Khmer Rouge took power in Phnom Penh in 1975.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has met twice unofficially with Mr Chatchai in Bangkok and the Thai premier has expressed a desire to turn "the battlefields of Indochina into a marketplace".

Thai Airways International officials visited Cambodia's northwestern Siem Reap and western Battambang Provinces in April to inspect airfields there as part of a plan to eventually open air links and tourist trade with Cambodia.

Mr Chatchai and Mr Hun Sen have discussed the possibility of cooperation in direct cross-border trade, joint fishing operations in Cambodian territorial waters and modern communications links.

This month, Bunsong Somchai, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Thailand's Prachinburi border province, submitted a proposal to the Cabinet to open "permanent" trading points between Aranyaprathet and Poipet.

Phnom Penh authorities have already accepted Thai currency and letters of credit issued by Thai banks to facilitate cross-border trade. While Bangkok has dragged its feet on opening official contacts with Phnom Penh, Thai and Cambodian merchants on Thursday jointly opened an illegal black market inside Cambodia, about five kilometres (three miles) from Aranyaprathet.

Thai border security authorities have "looked the other way" and have not restricted such activities, they said, adding, however, that they were "on the lookout" for arms and narcotics trafficking.

Lao Army Delegation Arrives for Anniversary
BK1606142589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] In the atmosphere in which our entire party, Armed Forces, and people are intensifying achievements in anticipation of the 48th founding anniversary of the

Cambodian People's Army and the Army-People Solidarity Day, on 14 June a delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA] headed by Comrade Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department of the LPA, arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the bilateral conference of the General Political Department leaders of the Cambodian and Lao Armies.

Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department; department chiefs and deputy chiefs; and leading cadres of various units attached to the General Political Department greeted the delegation at Pochentong Airport.

The LPA General Political Department delegation laid a wreath at the Monument of Fallen Soldiers and paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

In a cordial atmosphere, the delegation expressed satisfaction and admiration at the progress made by the Cambodian revolution over the past 10 years, particularly at the growth of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] which are developing new and more important feats and taking sole charge of the national defense task to enable the fraternal Vietnamese volunteer troops to return home once and for all in September 1989.

Comrade Gen Tie Banh welcomed the delegation of the fraternal LPA General Political Department which has come to attend the bilateral conference of the General Political Department leaders of the Armies of the two countries, which constitutes a factor enabling the friendship and relations between the two countries and two armies to become closer and more effective.

In the morning of 15 June, the bilateral conference of the General Political Department leaders of the KPRAF and LPA was opened with a high sense of fraternity. Present at the opening ceremony, on the side of our KPRAF General Political Department, were Comrade Gen Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the KPRAF General Political Department [words indistinct].

Directive on Army-People Day Issued

*BK1606052589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Undated directive of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Secretariat on celebrating 38th traditional day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and Army-People solidarity day, 19 June 1951-19 June 1989]

[Text] This year, we mark the 38th traditional day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] and the Army-people solidarity day at a time

when the entire party, people, and Armed Forces are striving to successfully implement the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres and when our Cambodian revolution has been achieving successive victories militarily, politically, economically, and diplomatically; thus firmly stabilizing our revolution and increasingly enhancing the prestige of the State of Cambodia in the international arena. Meanwhile, despite serious defeats, the three groups of enemies have not abandoned their strategic schemes to topple our new regime. Therefore, the struggle between us and the enemies remains tense, complex, and most resolute. This requires the entire party, people, and Armed Forces to make greater efforts in order to realize our revolutionary goals.

For this reason, the celebration of the KPRAF traditional day and the Army-people solidarity day must be organized in the way that serves the following objectives and desiderata:

1. The entire party, Armed Forces, and people must strive to build and make the KPRAF firm and strong; continue to expand the fine ethics of the Issarak Army—the origin of the KPRAF—that fought for the national cause and people's interests; make the armed forces worthy of being the sharp instrument of the party and a strong force, which has sufficient strength and a genuine revolutionary nature, fights for the defense of the state authorities, revolutionary achievements, and the people at all times and in all circumstances, and is loyal to the party, people, and the bond of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos-Soviet Union solidarity; and promote close unity and cooperation with the fraternal countries across the world.
2. To stimulate hatred against, condemn, and expose the traitorous acts of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups that have been launching sabotage activities against the Cambodian revolution and people; build firm unity between the Army and people; and promote the firm will to fight and to win.
3. To teach and encourage all sectors, all levels, cadres, party members, combatants, and people to enhance their confidence in the party-state lines and policies and to grasp and enhance their role in being fully and independently responsible for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland. Vigorously stimulate the implementation of the combined activities and combined measures by using the combined forces to attack the enemies politically, militarily, and diplomatically; persuade the misled persons to return to the fold; strive to increase production to improve the people's livelihood; build and strengthen villages and communes; and build and make the genuine revolutionary forces firm and strong in all aspects.

Forms of Organization and Implementation:

1. In Phnom Penh, the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, in cooperation with the Ministries of National Defense and Information and Culture and the Phnom Penh Municipality, must organize a meeting on 19 June 1989 and lay wreaths at the monument for the dead and the monument for Vietnamese Army volunteers. Also on 19 June 1989, the Army units in the localities, villages, communes, districts, provinces, and cities where the tombs of combatants are located must organize campaigns to clean and repair the tombs and lay wreaths and bouquets of flowers there.

2. Organize get-togethers in ministries and offices at the central, provincial, municipal, district, and precinct levels to talk about the significance, essence, and spirit of this festival. At the get-togethers in localities, it is imperative to invite monks and representatives of the party, core units, mass organizations, and the Armed Forces, clergymen, families that have done good deeds for the revolution, and outstanding individuals to attend. It is imperative to exchange opinions about the responsibility in leading and building the armed forces in all aspects, particularly about the political quality, livelihood, and the building of genuine revolutionary forces in each locality in the past years to draw lessons from the strong and weak points as experiences for implementation in the coming years.

The party committees and the commanding committees from the battalion level upward must hold meetings to exchange views and draw experiences on building the Armed Forces, combat, and the mastery of and responsibility for the tasks by reflecting through the documents regarding the tradition of the KPRAF. They must also organize get-togethers in an in-depth manner with their subordinate units.

3. The party, state, and front institutions at the central, provincial, and municipal levels must send delegations to visit, send greetings letters, and give souvenirs to Cambodian and Vietnamese Army cadres and combatants who are carrying out their combat and combat-readiness duty along the Cambodian-Thai border, to wounded and sick combatants at hospitals, to families of fallen combatants, to families of combatants and national defense workers, and to the families of those having rendered service to the revolution. At the same time, encourage the local people to visit the Army units, particularly militiamen in their localities, thus creating intimacy between the people and the Armed Forces and strengthening their cooperation in defending villages, communes, and the people's happy life.

4. The provinces that have forged alliances with divisions, brigades, and regiments at the border must send delegations to visit and create conditions mentally and materially encouraging to cadres and combatants on frontline duty. Particularly, they must meet to review the past implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 03 dealing with the forging of alliances.

5. All sectors and all levels must promote emulation movements to successfully carry out the coming rainy-season tasks. Most importantly, from now to September, it is imperative to actively attack the enemies in order to create favorable conditions for effective combat against the enemies in the 1989-90 dry season and for the successful repatriation of the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

6. Broadly expand political life-style campaigns in all institutions, ministries, provinces, cities, and KPRAF units to publicize the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres and the amendment of the constitution, thus vigorously stimulating the three revolutionary movements in localities.

7. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission must advise the press network to launch a broad propaganda campaign in the service of this festival, in line with the above objectives and desiderata.

After the celebration, all institutions, provinces, and cities must sum up and send results of this celebration to the Central Propaganda and Education Commission not later than 30 June 1989 so that the latter can make a timely report to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

[Signature and stamp] Secretary Heng Samrin, for the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans:

1. Hail the glorious 38th traditional day of the KPRAF and Army-people solidarity day, 19 June 1951-19 June 1989!
2. Strive to build the Armed Forces firmly in all aspects to masterfully assume the responsibility for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland!
3. Pledge to successfully implement all the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres!
4. Long live the bonds of militant solidarity and friendship among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal socialist countries!
5. Long live the KPRP!
6. Long live the State of Cambodia!

Editorial Sketches Armed Forces Tasks

BK1806125989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Station editorial: "Further Develop the Sacred Tradition of the Issarak Army Toward Fully Assuming the National Defense Task"]

[Text] At a stage in which the Cambodian motherland is reinforcing its position of strength, victory, and command aimed at becoming self-competent in fully assuming the tasks of administering the destiny of the motherland, the entire party, Army, and people this year are

commemorating the 38th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] and the day of solidarity between the Army and people.

Thirty eight years ago, in 1951, a historic event took place on Cambodian soil: the creation of the Issarak Army [a pro-Hanoi guerrilla group formed in Cambodia during the French colonization of the country]—the sharp instrument of Cambodia's revolution—to oppose the French colonialists, the feudal lords, and the Japanese fascists.

Throughout the most arduous and tenacious struggle of the past, our heroic Issarak Armed Forces vigorously attacked and wiped out feudalism, old and neo-colonialism, fascism, and imperialism in order to liberate the nation and the class from oppression and regain independence for the country.

Conspicuously, the attack on and toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot regime on the historic day of 7 January 1979 achieved liberation and safeguarded independence, freedom, and democracy as well as the right of being master of the motherland.

In their tasks, both on the front and rear battlefields, the KPRAF have not only heightened their constant revolutionary vigilance by expanding the patriotic spirit and extensive solidarity with the people but also have incessantly developed the militant bonds of friendship with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, and always sustained cohesion around the party to steadfastly and effectively defend the beloved motherland and national gains.

Through the experience of heroic fighting to defend and rebuild the country, the three armies of the KPRAF have become mighty regular armed force which has been able to defeat all kinds of enemy maneuvers and overcome all kinds of obstacles and difficulties. The regular and regional armed forces and militia units have, at all times, tried to train themselves in the mass movement to prevail over all sorts of difficulties, to expand the praiseworthy traditions of the Issarak Army, and to cement the inseparable solidarity between the Army and people, like water and fish.

After more than 10 years of existence, the KPRAF cadres and combatants have been given ranks by our party and state. This reflects a turning point of the great development of our Army.

Moreover, more significant were the glorious successes in 1984-85 dry season scored by our Armed Forces in attacking and wiping out the enemy encampment spotted along the Cambodian-Thai border and in firmly controlling those camps as well as in jointly building with the people's participation the defensive networks at the western border of the motherland.

Those achievements clearly reflect the remarkable development of the regular and regional armies and militia forces which have been firmly hand in hand with our people and in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

With firm confidence on the correct leadership of the party and with a high patriotic spirit and a deep understanding of their duties as good citizens toward the motherland, our people, which constitute a manpower resource on tap for the Army, have not only constantly sent their dearest children, siblings, and husbands in growing numbers to serve in the Army, but they have also been actively engaged in the struggle to defend the homeland. Moreover, our people have also reported enemies in hiding and have been vigorously involved in the successful proselytizing movement as well as given rice and cash thereby contributing to building up our Army and enhancing its fighting capability. They have also provided assistance to the families of cadres and combatants who are fighting on the front battlefield and to families of disabled cadres and combatants in order to provide encouragement to our Armed Forces to successfully carry out their tasks.

With the excellent character of our Army and people, the Cambodian motherland has zealously surged ahead, elevating with each passing day the image of the State of Cambodia in the international arena. Conversely, the forces of the three Cambodian reactionary factions have been in constant conflict, tumbled in confusion, and lost their fighting spirit.

Faced with their collapse prior to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of this September, they have sought to ship their armaments and ammunition and infiltrate their forces into the country in order to protract their guerrilla war. Therefore, facing the tenacious and complicated struggle at the stage in which Cambodia's own forces have to take upon themselves the task of fully defending the motherland, the present primary task determining the successes in other fields is the task of defending the country, the national gains, and the people's power from the top to bottom.

As such, to successfully achieve the defense task, it is imperative that all of us and state institutions at all levels further heighten our special attention to primarily build up the strong Armed Forces with quantity and quality to serve the need of the motherland in this new phase. We should understand that the defense task is our commitment and our common cause but not at all a separate issue concerning only the Ministry of National Defense. Moreover, along with the reinforcement of the regular and regional armies, efforts should be exerted toward developing the efficiency of the militia forces based in communes, villages, wards, factories, enterprises, services, and departments so that they can constitute a core force for the people, workers, and staff participating in attacking the enemies to defend their localities and units.

Furthermore, it should be aware that in leading and building up the Armed Forces, all institutions, especially those of the party, should consider building political quality as the foundation, the party as a core, and the cadres as a key. In the military field, the popular warfare strategy and tactics should be implemented. And the Organization Department should build and lead the three branches of the Army with the aim of maintaining their capability of fighting on the battlefield, conducting mobile combat, and leading guerrilla warfare toward achieving the three commitments of effectively attacking enemies, mobilizing the popular movement, and engaging in production activities to promote their living. With regard to the objective of crushing the enemies, the proselytizing movement should be further carried out vigorously and the administration of the misled persons should be promoted. Along with this, great attention should also be paid to enhancing the policy toward the Armed Forces, especially the combatants fighting on battlefields, by providing good healthcare so they remain always strong to attack and defeat the enemies. The policy toward rear battlefield should be further implemented and, in particular, assistance and support should be provided to families of cadres, combatants, and militiamen on mission; to families of disabled, wounded, and fallen combatants; and to outstanding families.

In conclusion, in the spirit of making greater the traditional KPRAF day and the solidarity day between the Army and people in the phase in which negotiations are conducting in parallel with fighting and in which Cambodia's own forces should fully assume the responsibility for the motherland's future, the cadres and combatants in cooperation with the people should, at present, exert their joint efforts, coherent plan, and concerted measures to vigorously crush the enemies. And to achieve this, they should strive to well behave themselves, correctly observe the Army morality and discipline, and be kind to people but always remain firm and hostile toward enemies. The Army cadres and combatants should also be determined to continue their struggle under the party leadership and, in particular, strive to learn from the valuable and brilliant proletarian model of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in order to maintain safety and harmony for the people and promoting the prosperity of the country in all situations and circumstances.

Soviet Envoy Comments on Aid Criticized

BK1806050089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "The Soviet International Expansionists' Words and Deeds Do Not Match"]

[Text] On 14 June, Anatoliy Valkov, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, told newsmen in Bangkok that foreign aid to the warring forces in Cambodia must cease after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He said the Soviet Union will cease its military aid to the puppets in Phnom Penh when an agreement is reached on the cessation of foreign military aid to all Cambodian factions.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union has talked so much about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and cessation of aid but has never taken any concrete action to ensure that these problems are resolved.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the peace- and justice-loving countries that support the Cambodian people's just struggle have demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and program under the supervision of the UN International Control Commission.

The CGDK has proposed that this International Control Commission should have sufficient personnel and means to carry out its control work effectively and that the commission's personnel should be stationed in 26 strategic points in Cambodia—including Kompong Som port, Kampot, Phnom Penh, and Phnum Den along Route 2, Prek Chrey along the Basak River, Bavet on Route 1, and in Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Battambang Provinces—in order to ensure that Vietnamese troops are really withdrawn; to prevent Vietnam from sending its troops back to Cambodia; and to prevent the dispatch of arms and ammunition to the various Cambodian factions. But the Soviet Union has not accepted this proposal. On the contrary, the Soviet Union merely said, in a vague way, that Vietnam is withdrawing its troops and that the Soviet Union supports the cessation of arms to the various Cambodian factions. Yet, during the past few months, the Soviet Union has frequently shipped more tanks, artillery pieces, and all kinds of arms and ammunition to the Vietnamese enemy through the Kompong Som port in Cambodia.

This clearly proves that the Soviet international expansionists' words differ from their deeds.

Obviously, this Soviet attitude is similar to that of the Vietnamese. They want to make others believe that Vietnam is going to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. This is in order to make the world community stop supporting and providing arms to the Cambodian patriotic forces so that the more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops hiding in jungles in Cambodia and in disguise as puppet soldiers, puppet militiamen, and Cambodian people can easily crush the unarmed Cambodian resistance forces. This would enable the Soviet Union and Vietnam to realize their aggressive acts in Cambodia and their aim to use Cambodia as a springboard for their forward drive in accordance with Vietnam's regional expansion strategy and the Soviet Union's global expansion strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific.

Therefore, the fact that the Soviet Union has clamored about Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and about cessation of military aid to the warring factions in Cambodia is nothing but deceitful propaganda aimed at crushing the Cambodian resistance forces—whom they failed to crush over the past 10 years—by which they could realize the aims of their aggression in Cambodia.

Report of Soviet Arms to SRV Troops Denounced
BK1706055089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Report on the Soviet Union's new arms supply to the Hanoi troops in Cambodia]

[Text] On 12 June at the Kompong Som seaport [in southwestern Cambodia], the Soviet Union shipped military supplies comprising 30 T-55 tanks, 30 122-mm and 130-mm rockets, many pieces of 76.2-mm artillery, rocket launchers, BM-14 and BM-21 machineguns, as well as ammunition and a great quantity of other war materiel to the Hanoi aggressors with the aim of enabling the latter to continue their occupation of Cambodia.

This arms delivery, like the previous ones made in March and May, clearly shows that the Soviet Union—on top of its expansion of Cam Ranh and Kompong Som naval bases with spying devices and submarines—has constantly provided tanks, rockets, artillery, firearms, ammunition, and huge quantities of war materiel to the Hanoi aggressors.

Part of the fresh military supplies is destined for use by Vietnam and its lackey puppets' resistance against our National Army. The rest is for Vietnam's arms stockpiles throughout Cambodia, aimed at supporting its various forces assigned to sabotage and terrorism missions to create civil war in the country.

VONADK Warns of Buried Vietnamese Arms
BK1806053089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have hidden a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel in Cambodia.

On 6 June, the Hanoi authorities ordered the Vietnamese aggressors in the 907th Division to send three regiments of their aggressor troops to hide a large quantity of mortars, cannons, machineguns, rifles, and war materiel in jungles near O Reang District seat, near Sen Monorom in Mondolkiri Provincial seat, and at O Loah in Pich Chenda District.

The Vietnamese aggressors carried out this work as follows:

1. They pretended to move their aggressor troops—a battalion, a regiment, or a division at a time—and a large quantity of mortars, cannons, machineguns, rifles, ammunition, and war materiel to station them in a jungle or other place. Outwardly, this looked as if the Vietnamese aggressors were just deploying their forces to counter our National Army, as they used to do in the past.

2. After stationing these troops in a jungle or other place, the Vietnamese aggressors would send their engineering unit to dig pits 5 to 6 meters deep, in a field or near big trees. They then lined the pits with concrete to prevent water from seeping in; deposited tightly-sealed crates of arms, ammunition, and war materiel; and sealed the pits with concrete. After that, they spread earth evenly over the pits and planted small trees or grass on top so that no one would know about their arms caches. These Vietnamese troops will be stationed here for 3 months, 6 months, or even a year; that is, they will not withdraw until these caches are covered up with trees or grass and look just like normal jungle. By so doing, should our people clear the land or plant any crops in these areas, the hidden arms, ammunition, and war materiel would not be affected—because the upper part of the cemented pits are covered with earth 2 to 3 meters deep.

3. The Vietnamese aggressors would then mark down the location of these caches on a map. Therefore, even if the terrain in these areas should change, they still can detect these caches. These marks on a map are all known to the Vietnamese espionage and sabotage forces and all other Vietnamese units implanted in Cambodia by the Hanoi authorities. Therefore, the Vietnamese forces can dig out these arms for use anytime they want.

The radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] would like to call on our cadres, combatants, and people in all areas—particularly those cadres, combatants, and people in Mondolkiri Province who have seen the Vietnamese enemy hiding arms, ammunition, and war materiel—to monitor this Vietnamese scheme and jointly attack and frustrate this Vietnamese scheme to hide arms.

The most effective measures are for all to jointly implement the "three-do's", "three-don'ts", and "three-weapons" principles and to vigorously and constantly launch attacks to disperse and dismantle the Vietnamese administrative networks in villages, communes, and districts. Only by so doing can we smash this perfidious scheme of the Vietnamese enemy.

Correction to SPK Denies Soviet Aid

The following correction pertains to "SPK Denies Allegation of New Soviet Aid" which was published in the 15 June East Asia Daily Report, page 36:

Column one, paragraph three, sentence two: ...release and pardon 7 political or common... (correcting number querid number (?100) to 7)

Indonesia

Alatas Considers PRC Turmoil 'Internal Matter'
BK1706152089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Indonesia consistently follows its policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, including China. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today,

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas spoke of the current turmoil in China as that country's own internal matter. Indonesia will not interfere in it. Following the turmoil, a number of big countries have protested to the Chinese Government over the use of violence against students in Tiananmen Square on 4 June.

According to the minister, the fact that these big countries have lodged their protests does not mean that Indonesia should interfere. Nor does he see any possible negative effects of the Chinese turmoil on efforts to settle the Cambodian issue.

Gen Sutrisno on Armed Forces 'Dual Function'
BK1606132589 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0830 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 16 (OANA-ANTARA)—Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno has said that continuous efforts should be conducted to make the people to be always on guard against possible communist threats, although communist power in Indonesia does not exist any longer and its existence banned constitutionally.

The Armed Forces commander pointed this out to 17 visiting Philippine National Defense College (NDC) students, led by Lieutenant General (ret.) Eduardo R. Erminta, at Armed Forces Headquarters here on Thursday [15 June].

Touching upon the role of the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Armed Forces chief explained about the Armed Forces dual function, viz. the Armed Forces as a defense/security force and as a socio-political force.

As a socio-political force, the Armed Forces, jointly with other social political forces, solve national problems and work towards achieving the national aspirations, viz. a just and prosperous society based on the Pancasila state ideology and the 1945 Constitution, he said.

At present, he went on to say, the Indonesian Armed Forces are required, in collaboration with the whole nation, to maintain the national stability for the smooth implementation of the national development efforts in all fields.

The commander also explained to his guests about the Pancasila political system which is based on the spirit of togetherness and solidarity. It does not know the system of civil-military relationship, he added.

The Armed Forces commander afterwards also received Papua New Guinea (PNG) parliamentary team, led by Parry Zeipi, M.P. [member of parliament]. The team will be in Indonesia from June 15 through 21.

The parliamentary team's visit to the Armed Forces commander was in the framework of enhancing the friendly relations as well as understanding between the two countries through exchanges of visits and information by all layers of the population of both countries.

The commander explained to visiting PNG guests about the task and role of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the efforts to support and to safeguard the implementation of the national development.

He also touched upon the Armed Forces dual function.

Police Chief Tells Public To Surrender Leaflets
BK1706091989 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 12 Jun 89 pp 1,16

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 12 Jun—Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Police Chief Major General Mohamed Pudi Syamsuddin called on members of the public who keep illegal leaflets alleging that there was a "bloody incident at Senayan on 8 June" to immediately surrender them to the Metropolitan Police headquarters.

The leaflets, distributed by the so-called Student Committee for the Reduction of Electricity Rate [KMPTL], are devoid of truth. "After we carefully studied their contents, we found out that they had distorted the truth and tried to discredit the Indonesian Armed Forces as well as instigate the public," said Pudi Syamsuddin.

The Jakarta police chief's written remarks, read by Police Major Joko Santoso, secretary to the Information Service, went on to warn against the existence of a third party's efforts to make use of the said student demonstration. "The leaflets were seized from two members of the KMPTL who had tried to see their colleagues who were detained at the Metropolitan Police headquarters at 1800 on Thursday [8 June]", Pudi Syamsuddin said. [passage omitted]

Laos

Defense Minister Greets Cambodian Army Day
BK1906095889 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL)—Minister of Defence General Khamtai Siphandon on June 18 sent a message of greetings to his Cambodian counterpart, Gen Tie Banh, on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the People's Army of Cambodia [PAC].

Having conveyed his best wishes and militant solidarity greetings to the Cambodian general as well as to the rank and file, the message reads:

"Under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia, the PAC has consistently been developed and scored glorious victories in the struggle for national liberation and in the defence of

revolutionary gains. In the past 38 years, particularly, in the past 10 years, the PAC has effectively been strengthened and developed, and together with the people throughout the country, it has foiled dark schemes of enemies who want to prevent the development of the Cambodian revolution.

"The statement on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops out of Cambodia by September this year demonstrates the firm stand of the party and Government of Cambodia, which want to settle the Cambodian issue by peaceful means. On the other hand, it also shows the all-around development of the PAC that the enemy and counterrevolutionary forces cannot prevent it.

"On this occasion, the Lao People's Army and the Lao people would like to convey to the army and people of Cambodia their best wishes of success in national defence and construction."

Military Delegation Leaves for Cambodia

BK1606134589 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0430 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] At the invitation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, the delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army led by Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department, left Vientiane for Phnom Penh of the State of Cambodia on the morning of 14 June to pay an official visit to that country.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the General Political Department, and a number of high-ranking military officers. Comrade Long Kem, ambassador of the State of Cambodia; Comrade Major (Niang Phat), Cambodian military attache to Laos; and a number of cadres concerned were also on hand.

Relations, Cooperation With Cambodia Reviewed

BK1706131689 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Feature: "Laos-Cambodia Friendship and All-Around Cooperation are Blooming With Each Passing Day," marking 33th anniversary of Laos-Cambodia diplomatic relations]

[Text] The experiences gained in the common struggle against both old and new colonialism have proved that the militant solidarity between Laos and Cambodia as well as among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam is the significant factor which determines all victories of the revolutions of all three countries in the Indochinese peninsula. The fraternal Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples have shared weal and woe in carrying out the

struggle against the common enemies. The victories achieved in the national salvation struggle have contributed to systematically defeating the imperialists' old and new colonialism.

Nevertheless, in certain periods, the Laos-Cambodia relations of fraternal friendship, all-around cooperation, and close militant solidarity were affected and disrupted as a result of the sabotage and subversive schemes carried out by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers. However, since the liberation of the country on 7 January 1979, when a brilliant victory was achieved by the Cambodian people in reviving and building a new life, the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Laos and Cambodia have been restored and developed step by step. The visit to Cambodia by a high-level party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the visit to the LPDR by a high-level party and state delegation of Cambodia in 1979 marked an event of historic significance which has served as a solid basis for the development of the revolutions of the two countries in the new stage. Following the exchanges of the visits, the tradition of militant solidarity between Laos and Cambodia has grown and developed still further.

Promoting and expanding the traditions of special solidarity and close militant relations in liberating the country, the two countries have done their utmost in enhancing fraternal friendship relations and all-around cooperation, as a result of which the special solidarity has flourished and been engraved deep in the hearts of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia. This has created conditions for the two peoples to score great achievements in the cause of defending and building their respective countries on the basis of the unification in the strategic and tactical fields. The two countries have closely strengthened their coordination with the SRV in the political and foreign affairs fields through the holding of consultations on the epochal situation. The three Indochinese countries have regularly held meetings of their foreign ministers to discuss all-around cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and the respect of one another's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity to together implement the strategic tasks in their respective countries and to discuss immediate orientations for joint activities in order to turn Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation, and thus create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the revolutionary causes in each country. Laos and Cambodia, as well as Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, have supported the policy of mutual assistance and have strengthened solidarity in national defense against the enemies who intend to subvert and sabotage the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

Along with this political cooperation, Laos and Cambodia have increasingly enhanced cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural, trade, banking, financial, and other fields on the basis of the Laos-Cambodia joint statement of 22 March 1979 and the joint statement of

the summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries in February 1983. Although, there were some difficulties resulting from obstruction and sabotage by the enemies, with a spirit of solidarity, affection, and mutual assistance, the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cambodia have effectively cooperated in further implementing the treaty and agreements signed between the two sides, thereby incessantly developing the economy and culture of both countries.

In recent years, the LPDR has sent many delegations to visit Cambodia and signed many agreements on assistance rendered to the fraternal Cambodian people to restore their economy. For example, a delegation of Lao road and bridge technicians helped the Cambodian people repair Route 13; delegations of Mekong River transportation technicians and trade delegations of the two sides signed trade agreements in which the Lao side is to buy raw materials such as gum benzoin from Cambodia, while the Cambodian side is to buy goods such as coffee. In addition, the two countries have cooperated in producing tires, exploiting crude oil, and so forth. In the sports and cultural field, exchanges have also been regularly made. Great success has also been achieved in the cooperation in the scientific, technical, news agency, press, and other mass media fields. Noteworthy is the cooperation in the public health field in which the Lao side has organized voluntary medical teams to provide assistance to Stung Treng Province of Cambodia. So far, nearly 10 Lao medical teams have taken turns in traveling to provide assistance to Stung Treng Province, thus contributing to improving the living conditions of the Cambodian people in that province.

The achievements of the two countries in cooperation in the recent past have created favorable conditions for the promotion and expansion of potentials and strength of each country, thus contributing to enhancing the overall strength of the three Indochinese countries. They have also significantly contributed to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Besides, they constitute many suitable factors beneficial to the implementation of the national reconciliation policy in Cambodia and to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Ferry Service With Thai Province Introduced
*BK1906102489 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
19 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL)—The service of ferries across the Mekong River between Lao Savannakhet and Thai Mukdahan Provinces opened today.

The service is in furtherance of the agreement to open communications and goods exchange between the two provinces, reached in Savannakhet on June 15 by the administrative authorities of the two provinces.

Friendship Delegation Leaves for USSR

*BK1706105289 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 17 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association [LSFA] led by its deputy president, Thongsavat Yamani, left here on June 14 for the Soviet Union to attend the annual session of the LSFA.

The delegation then will pay a visit to Kazakh SSR, and some production bases which are run by members of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association.

Envoy Aide Reports on Gorbachev's PRC Visit

*BK1706104789 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 17 (KPL)—“The Sino-Soviet summit was a landmark in the process of normalisation of relations between the USSR and the PRC, and met the interests and aspiration of the peoples of the two countries, thus contributing to the safeguarding of world peace and stability, adding that the normalisation of relations between the two countries does not affect the third party”, pointed out the advisor to the Soviet ambassador to Laos at a press conference held here on June 15. Mikhail Gorbachev paid an official visit of friendship to China on May 15-17.

On Cambodian issue, he pointed out that the Soviet Union and China showed their concern over the problem. Both sides held that there was a need to prevent civil war following the withdrawal of Vietnamese voluntary troops out of Cambodia. The two sides were of the same view that Cambodia should be a country of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. The sides also showed their support to the policy of national reconciliation of Cambodia.

Touching on Sino-Soviet border, he said that the Soviet Union and China had decided to take measures to reduce the number of troops along their common border to a low level to facilitate the normalisation of good neighbourly relations between the two countries. In addition, he added that the two sides would strive for building mutual trust and maintaining stability in the border region. He further said that the Soviet Union and China would step up economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations on the basis of mutual interest and equality.

“The summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and China have opened a new page in the history of normalisation of relations between the two countries—it was not only important for the relations between the two countries but also has positive and profound effect on peace and stability in Asia Pacific and the world over, concluded the advisor.

Conference Assesses Dry-Season Rice Production
BK1806120589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] A conference to review the production of dry-season rice for 1988-89 season and map out the production plan for the main rice farming for 1989 opened this morning in Vientiane Municipality. The conference appraised the achievements and weak points and drew lessons from farmers who applied the sowing method of planting dry-season rice on a trial basis and intensive agriculture.

The results of the production are as follows: A total area of 5,501 hectares in the municipality was put under cultivation of dry-season rice with the total production of 18,113 tonnes of paddy. Average production per hectare is 3.3 tonnes, 87.28 percent of the production target. This year's production is 0.8 tonnes per hectare less than that of 1987-88 period. Forty-four families and a cooperative engaged in intensive agriculture with over 55 hectares of cultivating area. They produced on the average 5 to 6 tonnes of paddy per hectare. Two hundred and eighty kilograms of rice strains were used in the experiment of the sowing cultivation method. The minimum yield was 3.2 tonnes and maximum 4.8 tonnes per hectare.

As for the production plan for the main rice cultivation in 1989, 39,969 hectares in the entire municipality will be put under cultivation with an average anticipated yield of 3.8 tonnes per hectare. The total production is expected at 123,498 tonnes of paddy.

Attending the conference were Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Municipality Administrative Committee, Sitaheng Latsaphon, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, Phimpha Thepkhamheuang, vice chairman of the Municipality Administrative Committee and head of municipality's Agricultural and Forestry Service, members of party and administrative committees, agriculture and forestry cadres, and 90 farmers who have registered outstanding production of dry-season rice in the past crop season.

Philippines

NPA Statement on Policy To Kill U.S. Servicemen
BK1706103989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Manila, June 17 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas will continue to attack U.S. military personnel in the Philippines despite increased security at one of the two major U.S. bases in this country, the insurgent leadership said Saturday.

"The New People's Army's [NPA] policy to punish U.S. troops deployed in American military installations in this country still stands," the NPA's Central Luzon Command said in a statement sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The warning came following a newspaper report here that the NPA have singled out for assassination nine U.S. servicemen stationed at Clark Air Base in central Luzon, north of Manila.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, quoting the paramilitary constabulary chief in the area, said in its Friday editions that the discovery of the death list prompted the deployment of more than 1,000 soldiers and police around the base.

The Armed Forces spokesman, Colonel Juanito Rimando, said Friday that he was unaware of any such death list.

The NPA shot dead two U.S. servicemen outside Clark in October 1987, and assassinated U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe in suburban Manila in April.

The NPA statement claimed the Philippine Army has deployed a battalion of troops around Clark to flush out insurgents and crush any opposition to an alleged government plan to demolish 14 housing projects in the area.

The NPA said its forces "are operating in the area and enjoy the active support of the residents".

military Names Americans on NPA Death List
HK1906024589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
19 Jun 89 p 24

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City—Armed Forces officials said yesterday the communist rebels may launch any time partisan operations against U.S. servicemen and installations as a response to alleged intensified American military intervention in the country.

Maj. Julius Yarcia, Angeles military commander, said the impending attacks on U.S. military personnel and facilities is part of the Communist Party's campaign against the so-called "low intensity conflict" policy of the U.S.

Yarcia said at least nine U.S. Air Force officers, two of them colonels, one lieutenant colonel, four captains, and two sergeants, were in the rebels' hit list.

The Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] chief identified the Americans included in the death list as U.S. Air Force Col. Larry Duncan, Col. Shimpson, Lt. Col. Trans Pattom, Capt. Dennis Sotta Rely, Capt. Tom Lambert, Capt. Mark Warvis, M/Sgt. Timothy Gregory, and Sgt. Mark Sheperd, all assigned to Clark Air Base here. The name of the other USAF captain was not immediately available.

Maj. Efren Alamares, Angeles Metrodiscom spokesman, told newsmen the nine Americans were apparently targeted because they live off-base. Yarcia has reported that the rebels have already spent P [peso] 2,450 for surveillance operations against the Americans.

Yarcia said the death list was a one-page document which also contained handwritten notes and outlines of a surveillance plan on the U.S. servicemen. It was taken from a CCP [Communist Party of the Philippines] leader in Central Luzon who was captured in Pangasinan last year, he added.

The NPA's [new People's Army] Mariano Garcia Brigade has claimed responsibility for the killings of three American servicemen in areas near Clark on Oct. 28, 1987.

The rebel army's general command also claimed responsibility for the assassination of U.S. Army Col. James Rowe, of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) in Quezon City last April.

The Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) deployed two weeks ago about 600 Army soldiers in communities near Clark, especially Porac and Mabalacat towns.

At least two companies from the regional special action forces (RSAF) have been also fielded in Angeles to help secure the Americans and their dependents. The Clark Air Base Command (Cab-com) has likewise sent teams around the base while a Clark Base-initiated anti-terrorist assistance program (ATAP) continues to monitor the security measures for the Americans.

Charges Filed Against Suspects in Rowe Murder
HK1906062389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0600 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Murder and attempted murder charges were filed against eight suspects in the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe of JUSMAG [Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group]. Among the suspects is CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-[New People's Army] leader Rolly Kintanar.

Brigadier General Pantaleon Dumlaog, chief of the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police Criminal Investigation Service [CIS], reported that CIS operatives arrested 2 days ago Renato [Name as heard] Continente, an employee of the University of the Philippines in Quezon City. Continente admitted being a member of the organized political assassination team under the regional command of the CPP-NPA and said that the primary task of the team is to monitor the activities of the movement's targets, particularly foreign diplomats and suspected CIA officials and agents.

Military Confirms Arrest of Student
HK1906021189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 19 Jun 89 pp 1, 8

[By Dionisio Pelayo and Pat Ruaya Jr]

[Text] Military intelligence agents have confirmed the arrest of UP [University of the Philippines] student Danilo Continente, 27, a staff member of the UP PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN PC [Philippine Constabulary] Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) commander Brig. Gen. Pantaleon Dumlaog Jr., in his report to PC chief Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, revealed that Continente is a suspect in the killing of U.S. Army Col. James Rowe.

The CIS chief said that Continente is at present being held at Camp Crame.

Continente reportedly denied participation in the killing but admitted that he was part of the team which surveyed Rowe's movements. He also allegedly admitted being a member of the political assassination team of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], which is directly under the CPP military commission. He said the team directly targets foreigners involved in counterinsurgency operations.

Continente was positively identified by a vital witness codenamed "Shiboom." The witness, who runs a sari-sari store [small family-owned store] near the JUSMAG [Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group] area, said Continente along with three other people surveyed the area for three consecutive days prior to the assassination. He added that he has strong memories of the killers since they often sang the popular commercial jingle "Shiboom" while posted at his store.

Continente was abducted by armed men Friday evening at the UP campus.

Ruben Carranza, editor-in-chief of the campus organ of the University of the Philippines, told newsmen last night that a relative of the abducted staffer, Donato Continente, had received a call from the abduction victim.

Continente had reportedly asked his relative to bring fresh clothes to him inside the camp, headquarters of the Constabulary. No other details about his detention were available.

Earlier in the day, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos ordered the PC to conduct an investigation into the reported abduction of Continente.

Continente, according to his costaffers, was taken at gunpoint and forced into a car last Friday night inside the UP Diliman campus by unidentified armed men but who were believed to be government agents.

During last night's press conference at the COLLEGIAN office, Carranza said that the UP community condemns what he described as the unlawful arrest of Contingente.

He added that the COLLEGIAN staff is scheduled to meet today with UP President Jose Abueva, officers of the UP Student Council and other campus organizations.

COLLEGIAN staff members met with PCCIS commander Brig. Gen. Pantaleon Dumlao Jr. yesterday but details of the meeting were not revealed.

Military To Probe Nuclear Arms at U.S. Bases
OW1706105489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Manila, June 17 KYODO—The Philippine military will investigate the reported presence of nuclear weapons in two American military bases here, Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa said Saturday.

De Villa's announcement came four days after President Corazon Aquino ordered the Defense Department to check reports that former acting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov told Vice President Salvador Laurel last year that Clark Air and Subic Naval Bases are targets of Soviet missiles.

He told a news conference "the Philippines will go ahead with the verification (of nuclear presence)" in spite of the standing worldwide U.S. policy to neither confirm nor deny presence of nuclear weapons in their military facilities.

De Villa did not discount the possibility that U.S. planes and warships capable of carrying nuclear weapons enter Philippine territory. Under the recently revised base accord, U.S. carriers loaded with nuclear weapons must seek permission from Philippine authorities before being allowed entry.

Air Force commanding general Maj. Gen. Jose de Leon and Navy chief Rear Adm. Carlito Cunanan, Filipino base commanders of Clark Air and Subic Naval Bases, respectively, will undertake the investigations, he said. He did not mention a specific date on when the probe will start. [passage omitted]

Further Report

BK1706130789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 17 Jun 89

Manila, June 17 (AFP)—The Philippine Armed Forces is to verify with U.S. authorities whether nuclear weapons are stored at two U.S. military bases in the country, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Saturday.

President Corazon Aquino on Tuesday ordered Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to verify whether Soviet missiles were aimed at the Philippines and if Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base harbored this type of armament as well.

Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa on Saturday noted that Washington has consistently refused to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear warheads at its facilities, "but the Philippines will go ahead with the verification," PNA quoted him as saying.

Air Force chief Major General Jose de Leon and Navy chief Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan were instructed to complete the verification as soon as possible, PNA reported.

Foreign Undersecretary Jose Ingles said on Tuesday that "it's no secret that we have nuclear weapons here in the Philippines" and added: "We have known for a long time that there are Soviet missiles aimed at this direction."

(In Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday the Soviet Union "has never threatened, is not threatening and is not preparing to threaten" the Philippines.)

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said here on Tuesday that "the American Government has a policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence and placement of nuclear weapons to maintain our policy of deterrence worldwide."

The Philippine Constitution states that the country "adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

Under an agreement signed in October, Washington promised to seek Manila's permission before storing or introducing any nuclear weapons at the bases.

Laurel Disputes Soviet Envoy's Denial

HK1706043789 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel disputed yesterday Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov's denial of Soviet missiles aimed at the two U.S. military bases in the country. Laurel disclosed that Sokolov was even present at his meeting with then Acting Soviet Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov when the missiles were discussed during his visit to the Soviet Union last year.

Meantime, Laurel called on President Aquino to convene the Council of State to examine the missiles issue, even as he said that there was no cause for alarm.

[Begin Laurel recording] They maintained that there are nuclear weapons in those two bases and therefore, as a consequence, as part of our effort to catch up and bring about a balance in that part of the world, we are forced also to defend, take a very defensive position, and we may be forced to also aim our nuclear weapons in self-defense. [end recording]

Coup Plan by Elements of Military Denied

HK1706092589 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0900 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today denied knowledge of a plan by some elements in the military to seize power. De Villa stressed that the Armed Forces is stronger than ever and that the military officials can be trusted. He added that the officials are well aware of the government's program and of their responsibility to defend the country against any troublemakers.

Ramos Denies Secret Pact With Aquino

HK1706030589 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0200 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has denied a report that he has a secret agreement with President Aquino whereby he will be endorsed as the administration's candidate for the 1992 elections in exchange for his loyal support for the president.

Ramos asserted that his meetings with the president often focus on the problems in the Department of National Defense, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and the peace and order situation. He added that he remains steadfast in his support of the president.

Aquino Views Quezon Feud, Melchor Dismissal

HK1606113989 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0900 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] President Aquino hopes to hear all sides of the story in the trouble in Quezon Province, where the Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] has clashed with Manila's Western Police District over a robbery and murder investigation in Manila.

Speaking in an interview in Malacanang, the president said members of the Department of Justice should be included in a meeting to determine who is guilty in the incident in which Solcom, headed by General Alejandro Galido, detained Western Police District [WPD] policemen who had gone to the region to arrest a suspect in the killing of Major Claudio. Also detained in the Solcom camp were two newsmen. We heard Galido's side yesterday, but the two sides continue to accuse each other.

In the same interview, the president revealed that the Department of Agrarian Reform has uncovered two more incidents similar to the Garchitorena scandal. These incidents occurred in Negros Occidental and Sorsogon.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Under Secretary Ingles corrected his statement, his earlier statement. In any case, I have already given instructions to Secretary Ramos, who in turn has directed General De Villa to look into this matter, and he will come out with a report soon.

[Unidentified reporter] Ma'am, Ambassador Melchor said he would challenge his dismissal which he described as unconstitutional.

[Aquino] Well, first of all, an ambassador is there at the pleasure of the president. The reason we have terminated his assignment is upon the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Earlier, I was informed by the Department of Foreign Affairs that they have already withdrawn the charges against Ambassador Melchor, but at the same time, they recommended that his assignment be terminated by the end of this month.

[Reporter] Ma'am, there is an ongoing tension between the Southern Luzon Command and the Western Police District after Gen Lim accused Gen Galido of arbitrary detention of his men, who were in pursuit of the suspects involved in the Jones Bridge incident. As commander in chief, what is your opinion?

[Aquino] First of all, I have already instructed Gen Magno to inquire into this, and Gen De Villa was not around this morning. But we will bring all parties concerned so that we will find out exactly who, if any, are guilty in this matter. But I think it is also better to get the Department of Justice involved here so that a purely civilian government agency can look into this matter without partiality.

[Reporter] Ma'am, what is the latest report on the state of health of Secretary Jayme? Is it true that he has offered to resign?

[Aquino] He suffered some chest pains, this was a day before Independence Day, June 11, so he was confined just for 2 days at the Heart Center. He is already at home now resting, and he will be back to work by Monday.

[Reporter] He has not offered to resign?

[Aquino] No, no, he is all right. All that was needed was for him to rest, so he is resting in his home. He should be back in his office by Monday. He wanted to attend the Legislative-Executive Debt Council meeting, but I advised him not to, because his doctors have told me it would be better for him to take a few more days of rest.

I just like to report to you that yesterday afternoon, OIC [officer in charge] Ben Leung of the Department of Agrarian Reform reported to me that in his investigations of other voluntary offers to sell, there are two which seem to be almost tainted by some irregularities. These are the Villasol estate in Negros Occidental and the Roces estate in Sorsogon. So, I have instructed him to speed up the investigation, and we have also forward the matter to former Justice Jose Feria, so that as soon as the investigation is over, maybe we will have to file some charges against the erring personnel. [end recording]

Thailand

Military To Probe U.S. Joint Venture on Arms
BK1806011589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Jun 89 pp 1-2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has assigned a high-level delegation to visit the United States next week and probe American attitudes on a possible joint venture to produce arms here.

The delegation will be led by Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan to Hawaii and mainland United States from June 22 to June 30.

The Thai team is expected to argue that US weapons are now too expensive for Thailand to purchase unless they are produced in Thailand. In addition, such a joint venture would enable the Thai armed forces to acquire arms more quickly.

The visit by the Thai team is seen as an attempt to restore former close defence ties with the United States in light of the growing uncertainty of Thai-Chinese military cooperation as a consequence of Beijing's relentless crackdown on the pro-democracy movement inside China, said informed military sources who asked not to be identified.

Thai-US defence ties have deteriorated in the past few years partly because US military aid gradually decreased and also because of charges that certain Thai army officers abused the US covert fund for non-communist Khmer resistance forces. Thai military officers also complained about the delay in the delivery of the US arms supply to Thailand in critical times.

In the meantime, the Thai military has moved closer to China as an alternative supplier of weapons to fill the vacuum left by the reduced US aid. Beijing responded positively to Thai overtures by giving grants of military hardware and selling weaponry on concessional terms including long grace and payment periods as well as cheap prices.

But the military crackdown on demonstrators earlier this month has led to uncertainty in the Thai-China relationship in general and the defence ties in particular, Thai military sources said.

"The suppression has tarnished China's reputation in the international community and that may consequently affect Thailand's defence ties with China," one source said.

As a result of the political turmoil in China, the planned Chinese-Thai joint venture to produce armoured personnel carriers and for a joint war reserve stockpile of parts and ammunition for Chinese weapons have been put on hold.

However, under the present arrangement, China's political unrest will have no immediate effects on the Thai armed forces' procurement of Chinese weapons because most of the Chinese military hardware sold to Thailand operate on western engines, the source said.

"Even if the logistic supply from China is disrupted for whatever reason, we can still maintain the weapons we have acquired from them be it artillery, a tank or an armoured vehicle," he said.

But if and when Thailand's military ties with China developed to a point where Thailand started relying on high-tech defence hardware from China, then instability in China could threaten to disrupt the logistic supply, he said.

The source said Adm Praphat's mission was to prepare for the revival of close Thai-US ties. Although the current defence relationship is still good as can be seen from this year's Cobra Gold joint military exercise, the largest in the series, US military aid to Thailand is decreasing due to the growing economic woes facing the United States.

"Given the changing situation in the region, the Americans should make use of the opportunity to respond positively to the Thai overture to ease tension on trade disputes," he said.

U.S. Help Sought on Southern Seaboard Project
BK1706012289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Thailand has urged the United States to help study the southern seaboard project, National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] chief Phisit Phakkasem said yesterday.

The NESDB chief said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan raised the request during a meeting with US Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue at Government House yesterday.

The US has expressed an interest in the Thai proposal and has promised to send a team of officials to visit the South in the middle of next month.

Mr Phisit said the southern seaboard had high economic potential and could become more important to the country economically than the Eastern Seaboard once it was fully developed.

Several countries have expressed interest in the study of the economic viability of the project, but the US was preferred for the task since Thailand still valued highly Thai-US relations, the NESDB chief said.

Results of Geneva Refugee Conference Reported

Sitthi on SRV Acceptance of UN Role

BK1906010589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Vietnam may accept a greater United Nations role in the international control mechanism for Cambodia after the Paris peace talks, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Vietnam has until now insisted it would only welcome a personal representative of the UN secretary-general in the mechanism.

Speaking on his return from refugee talks in Geneva and meetings in Paris, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi [said] his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, appeared more compromising in his attitude to the UN after meeting Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Geneva.

"Mr Thach told me that during his meeting with the secretary-general, he was informed that the UN resolution on Cambodia in the forthcoming general assembly will alter," ACM Sitthi said.

"Given the change in the resolution, Mr Thach told me he has no objection to the international conference on Cambodia being held under the UN," he said.

ACM Sitthi told Mr Thach that UN participation in the mechanism would help solicit support in terms of finance and human resources.

While in Paris, ACM Sitthi discussed with his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, preparations for the international conference hosted by France and involving 20 countries.

The conference will start with a foreign ministers' meeting in August and at the inaugural session, two commissions will be appointed to look into the six aspects of the Cambodian problem, ACM Sitthi said.

The commissions' meetings, which will last two or three weeks, will tackle the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the control mechanism, national reconciliation among the Cambodian factions, the formation of an interim government, peacekeeping and a general election.

The commissions will report the results of their meetings to the foreign ministers who will gather again in early September.

A main objective of the conference is to finalise details on the mechanism to monitor the withdrawal and the general election.

Referring to a report the US now seemed ready to defy China in terms of the Khmer Rouge, ACM Sitthi said:

"The US supports ASEAN's stance that calls for the inclusion of all four factions in the interim administration.

"Exclusion of any party would lead to armed struggle and civil war."

ACM Sitthi stressed that despite the Khmer Rouge presence in the interim government, "no one wants them to return to power".

The minister declined to comment on US plans to weaken the Khmer Rouge.

"What's significant now is a solution to the Cambodian problem," he said.

Editorial Views Conference

BK1706022289 Bangkok THE NATION in English
17 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Boat People's Human Rights"]

[Text] One positive sign appearing from the on-going UN Conference on Indochinese Refugees in Geneva is a concern about the situation of Vietnamese boat people stranded in holding camps in various first asylum countries. Yet there is still no agreement on how to protect the boat people's human rights.

Hong Kong, where most of the latest exodus of boat people have landed, wants to send back all Vietnamese who are classified as "economic migrants" under a screening process. However, less than 150 of the 40,000 boat people on the island have agreed to voluntary repatriation. The rest would rather wait in barbed-wire camps, in hopes they will be accepted for resettlement somewhere in the West.

Thailand and other ASEAN countries holding a large number of boat people are also calling for practical measures, including forced repatriation, to clear out the boat people and other asylum seekers from Laos and Cambodia, especially those who have been repeatedly denied resettlement in third countries.

No countries like to confine the boat people in camps because doing so borders on violating human rights. First asylum countries are not in a position to integrate the Indochinese into their local communities for many reasons, including racial tensions, and the heavy economic cost. Most of the Vietnamese, in fact, do not want to be settled in this region either.

Vietnam, however, refuses to accept its people if they are sent home against their will. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the Geneva conference that such "coercion constitutes a violation of the declaration of human rights." The Soviet Union, which has yet to show the world it now knows how to respect human

rights, supports Thach's position. Thach would be correct if those boat people are genuine refugees fleeing political persecution and who would face harsh punishment after their forced repatriation.

It is now generally accepted that almost all boat people that have fled Vietnam in recent years are economic migrants lured out of their country by reports of a better life from friends and relatives who have been resettled in the West. The few genuine refugees are more often than not quickly spotted and assisted in moving to third countries for resettlement.

The United States, too, opposes forced repatriation of the boat people on human rights grounds. Yet it offers no real alternative to those who are not entitled to automatic refugee status and who cannot prove themselves as genuine refugees. The United States is concerned about possible reprisals against those who are forcibly sent home, yet the United States refuses to accept all of them for resettlement because they are not genuine refugees. This ambivalent position on the part of the US is untenable.

The Geneva conference has to decide on how to deal with boat people who are not genuine refugees but whose human rights, nevertheless, have to be respected. The Vietnamese foreign minister has suggested one solution: resumption of Western aid to Vietnam. The reason behind this, presumably, is that fewer Vietnamese would want to take the risk of clandestinely fleeing the country when the economy is in better shape.

This assumes that the Vietnamese government will be able to make full use of Western aid for economic development and pass on the benefits to the general public. The connection is questionable. The Vietnamese government currently cannot even stop its people from leaving the country illegally. Its efficiency and effectiveness in other areas, including managing Western aid to foster economic development, are therefore suspect.

In the end, the Geneva conference may have to settle for a scheme where Vietnam takes back boat people and in return receives Western aid aimed at helping the repatriated Vietnamese return to a normal life.

This may not be the best solution but at least it will relieve the first asylum countries of their burden and end the misery of those languishing in holding camps. If the United States and other resettlement countries are concerned about the human rights and quality of life of the repatriated Vietnamese, they can expand their orderly departure programmes and give these Vietnamese a special priority consideration in the programmes.

Nations Pledge To Settle Refugees

BK1706061689 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Nine countries have pledged to receive more Indochinese refugees for resettlement in the next 3 years. Deputy Spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry

Pratyathawi Tawethikun said the pledge was made at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees in Geneva, Switzerland. The nine countries are Japan, Australia, the United States, Norway, Austria, Canada, Britain, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

He said Japan will receive 1,000 refugees within a year from now, compared to only 193 last year, and will also offer an 11-million U.S. dollar fund for a UN occupational training project for refugees awaiting repatriation. Mr Pratyathawi added that Canada will resettle 1,000 of the refugees who have been encamped the longest.

Praphat Blames SRV for Problem

BK1706011089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The incessant outflow of Vietnamese is more a result of Vietnam's mismanagement of its human resources than the world community's isolation of the Indochinese country, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday.

Mr Praphat was responding to Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's comment during an interview in Geneva that Vietnamese were fleeing their homeland because of economic hardships caused by the imposition of economic sanctions by the world community and Thailand.

Mr Praphat said, in fact, Vietnam has mismanaged its human resources in ruining its own economy.

"If Vietnam had utilised her human resources to the maximum in its development efforts, the international community would have helped boost the efforts instead of isolating the country," he said.

He said Vietnam could take Thailand as an example of a country that concentrates on economic development.

"Aggressors must bear the consequences of their actions," he said.

SRV Embassy Defends Stance

BK1706005589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
Jun 89 p 5

[Letter to the editor signed by "Press Section, Embassy of Vietnam"]

[Text] Sir: In a very rhetorical manner, the BANGKOK POST editorial of June 16 condemned Vietnam for what is not the position of Vietnam.

Concerning the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees, Vietnam's position is "voluntary repatriation, yes. Forced repatriation, no." This is different from what appeared in your newspaper and wrongly attributed to the Vietnamese Foreign Minister as to have said that "Hanoi never would agree to repatriate its citizens abroad."

We don't know why a big newspaper like the BANGKOK POST would have missed information on the recent voluntary repatriation of Vietnamese people from Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand, though the number of the returnees is still small at this initial stage.

[Signed] Press Section, Embassy of Vietnam

Official Denies Report on Missing Refugee Funds
BK1606135489 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Spokesman of the Interior Ministry Siwa Saengmani denied a report that 100 million baht of UN aid for refugees was missing at from the Ban Winai Camp in Pak Chom District, Loei Province. The spokesman said that the report was groundless.

According to Siwa, there is a regulation which tightly controls the spending of UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] funds for refugees. Officials of the UNHCR office in Thailand and the Interior Ministry are jointly in charge of the budget, and meetings are held annually to decide on allocations. The spending of the budget under the agreement is governed by strict regulations. The Interior Ministry also assigns the National Audit Council Office to check expenditures at the various refugee camps regularly. The UNHCR office itself sends officials out to refugee centers to inspect the centers' budgets and check whether they conform with the agreements reached annually.

The provinces also have local authorities to check on the financing, accounting, and stocks of provisions of the refugee centers. The purchase of food supplies for the refugees is done by UNHCR field officials posted at each refugee center with members of the refugee camps acting as observers. All these steps make it very difficult for any funds to be misplaced.

U.S. Support for Chinese Students Praised
BK1706103289 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
17 Jun 89 p 2

["Stop the World" column by Kamon: "The World Is Watching the Chinese Leaders"]

[Excerpts] The world is watching the Chinese Government's suppression of pro-democracy students and people in Beijing and other cities. The 85-year-old Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Military Commission, has been blamed for giving the order to shoot the students and people protesting at Tiananmen Square in Beijing on 4 June. His reported praise for the soldiers' bravery in carrying out the operations is confirmation that he was responsible for the incidents in Beijing and other Chinese cities. [passage omitted]

The Chinese Government is now hunting down the student leaders and activists who were demanding democracy and calling on Prime Minister Li Peng and

Chairman of the Party Military Commission Deng Xiaoping to step down. It has threatened that they must surrender or face heavy punishment if arrested.

The authorities have made use of footage from American television news as evidence to arrest student leaders and people for criticizing the government and attempting to topple the communist regime.

The U.S. State Department's spokesman has said that the Chinese Government is heavily jamming broadcasts by the U.S. Government's Voice of America, which is transmitted via satellite to Beijing and its outlying areas. The United States also has radio programs in Mandarin beamed to the southeastern part of China from the Philippines.

The Chinese Government has been trying to jam programs beamed to its people. It wants the Chinese people to listen only to the state radio and television and to read only the newspaper published by the Chinese Government and party. The Chinese Government has banned news and comment by pro-democracy elements. All news and comment must be in support of the government aimed at promoting its stability.

The dictatorial communist government in China may have to close the country for a while and impose strong measures to readjust the communist structure and keep the new generation of Chinese people under the iron fist of communism.

The United States, as the leader of the free world, has done the right thing by expressing sympathy for the students and people yearning for freedom in China. Although it cannot help free China from dictatorship, U.S. action can, in a way, force the Chinese leaders who are in power to improve themselves as well as the administrative system in keeping with developments in the world, and this will serve the long-term interests of the Chinese people.

Diplomats, Students to Return to China
BK1706123189 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
17 Jun 89 p 21

[Excerpt] The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Pratyathawi Tawethikun, said during an interview on 16 June that the working group in charge of coordination for evacuation of Thai residents from China, headed by Deputy Permanent Secretary Montri Chalichan, decided at a meeting that embassy officials who had returned from Beijing during the recent unrest can now return for work as usual as the situation in Beijing has been improving.

Pratyathawi said that the meeting also decided that scholars as well as ordinary students who also had returned home from China during the recent unrest can contact the service for protection of Overseas Thai nationals and Thai interests at the ministry for visas if they want to return to their studies.

A well-informed source, meanwhile, reported that several Chinese-language newspapers in Thailand, which shifted their stance reporting on the pro-democracy demonstrations in China, have recorded a drop in sales since they made an about-face and supported the Beijing government.

The source also disclosed that Chinese newspaper readers were surprised by the reappearance of two Hong Kong newspapers, WEN WEI PAO and TA KUNG PAO, which had been banned in Thailand because of their strong support for the communist government in China. The papers have been on sale at several newspaper stands, especially in Yaowarat area [Chinatown] since Thursday [15 June]. This is the first time in decades that the two newspapers have been on sale in Thailand. The source reasoned that this might be because the two newspapers have shifted their stand and are no longer Beijing's mouthpieces but instead are attacking the hawkish leaders in Beijing.

According to the same source, the Chinese Embassy in Thailand is continuing to lobby for support of chief editors of Chinese-language papers to publish only news based on information from Beijing. The embassy sent them videotapes of film prepared by Chinese state television, entitled: "Facts About the Rioting," showing pictures of protesters attacking Chinese soldiers. The film calls the pro-democracy protestors hooligans. It is believed the videotape was made to counter the Hong Kong Asia TV film called: "Bloodbath at Tiananmen," showing actual incidents at Tiananmen, which is in great demand by the public.

The source added that the five Chinese-language papers in Thailand, on Friday, unanimously published the PEOPLE'S DAILY article entitled "Strengthen Unity To Oppose the Enemy" which attacks the Chinese students. All Chinese-language papers also carried a quarter-page advertisement of the board of the Association for the Welfare of Chinese Journalists in Thailand saying that the situation in China has returned to normal after government leaders reappeared to explain to the public the facts of what had happened. Stability has been restored to the country, especially in the coastal Guangdong area, in Chaozhou and Shantou. It said that the warning, issued earlier by the association to people desiring to leave for business or as tourists in China to be careful because the situation at that moment was crucial, is superseded by the present report on the new development which will allow all groups desiring to go to China to revise their decision. [passage omitted]

Chatchai To Visit Australia, West Europe, U.S.
BK1806020089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] A busy schedule of foreign travel is planned for Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan after the parliamentary session ends next month.

Government sources said the Foreign Ministry is working on the Premier's schedule for a number of trips, expected to start with an official visit to Malaysia from August 4-6, followed by Australia and New Zealand between August 29 and September 7.

The Premier is then expected to visit France, Sweden and Norway from September 20-30.

He will wind up his foreign travels for the year with a visit to the United States from October 20-31, the sources said.

Weeklies Say Government's 'Honeymoon' Ending
BK1806021089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Jun 89 p 7

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] The "problem-free relationship" between the Chatchai Chunhawan Government, led by the Chat Thai Party, and the Opposition, as well as relations between Chat Thai and other coalition parties, particularly the Social Action Party and the Democrats, is seemingly about to end, according to the magazine KHAO PHISET.

KHAO PHISET said problems leading to what it calls the "final countdown" of the Chatchai administration involve contradictory lines of thinking in foreign policy between the Government House and the Foreign Ministry. Though reconciliations have been made lately, there remains a gap.

On the surface, the Army seems to get along well with the Prime Minister, but sources in the military contend the Army has been concerned over "risks" the Government has been taking in developing close ties with Phnom Penh, the magazine said. Another delicate topic is the Army's Harapan Baru or New Hope project in the five southernmost provinces which may bring itself into a confrontation with the Interior Ministry.

The mobile Cabinet meetings in Hat Yai, Khon Kaen and Chiang Mai have seen the Government make multi-million-baht promises concerning various development projects in the regions. However, according to KHAO PHISET, conflicts of interest related to the projects are causing problems. Though the Government has a parliamentary coordinating committee, led by nine coalition executives and comprising the six coalition partners, which acts like a "kitchen Cabinet", it is a pity that the panel has not been able to control the government parties or their politicians, KHAO PHISET said.

Although General Chatchai's policy is that each Cabinet minister takes care of his own portfolio and not interfere with another, conflicts of interest among Cabinet members have arisen, the weekly said. These have involved the expressway project over Khlong Prapa, the Map Ta

Phut deep-sea port project, the aircraft procurement scheme of Thai Airways International, the timber trade with Burma and the cigarette import proposal, KHAO PHISET commented.

Though Gen Chatchai is determined to serve the country to the best of his ability, an invisible danger for such a man working hard and with many responsibilities may be that there are some "mean streak" persons hanging around him, according to KHAO PHISET. It said mistakes by the Prime Minister's men were made in the appointment of certain members of the Counter Corruption Commission and the ardent welcome of investors from Hong Kong at the height of the China turmoil, which was interpreted as a rather ugly gesture.

In another aspect, the physical health of Gen Chatchai is getting so poor that some members of his Chat Thai Party and the "Soi Ratchakru" political clique (namely the Chunhawan, Adireksan and Tappharangsi families) expressed serious concern.

SIAM RAT WEEKLY noted Parliament president Wan Chansu, seen as a Chat Thai man and probably the military's protege as well, lost ground during the first meeting of the Parliament's current term when the Opposition challenged him with a walkout over the debate on the anti-logging executive decrees. It was an indication that the "honeymoon" of the Chatchai Government is just about to end, the magazine said.

Thais Retaliate for Burmese Shelling in Tak
BK1706084589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
17 Jun 89 p 22

[Text] According to our correspondent in Mae Sot District, Tak Province, at 05:30 on 16 June Burmese government soldiers fired on a Karen base at Phalu camp which is located opposite Ban Mae Konken, Mae Sot District. The ensuing exchange of fire resulted in 120-mm and 81-mm mortar rounds landing in Thai territory near the Phalu market and the 3464th Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] unit at Ban Mae Konken.

Some M-94 rounds also hit Thai homes in village groups 1 and 9 and forced evacuation of 60 villagers to the village school. The evacuees are now under the care of the 34th control unit of Mae Sot District and village volunteers.

At 07:30 on the same day, Major General Surarit Somchua, commander of the 34th control unit, Police Lieutenant Colonel Phaithun Udomsak, deputy commander of the Tak-based BPP, visited the 3464th BPP unit to authorize it return fire with 81-mm mortar. The 104th artillery battalion was also ordered to use 105-mm pieces to return fire. The Burmese shelling stopped at 12:30.

The Burmese shelling of the Karen base reportedly continued until 18:00.

Gen Wanchai on Security in Southern Provinces
BK1806074089 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Statement by Deputy Army Commander General Wanchai Ruangtrakun on 15-16 June visit by Senate commission delegation to southern border provinces; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] The commission was studying all aspects of problems in the southern border provinces. Next month the delegation will report to the parent commission, and the Senate and then the government will be given a briefing afterward.

There are no more organized activities of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] in the area, not in the way the CPT was organized in the past. There are only bandit groups, most of whose members are criminal fugitives. The CPT has ceased to be any problem.

Only one terrorist group remains in the area. The commander of the 4th Army Region is in contact with this group, which has ceased all hostile activities while awaiting results of negotiation on certain conditions before surrendering to join the national development.

Only the PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] remains active as far as the armed struggle in the country—which dates back 40-50 years—is concerned. It continues to extort protection fees and conduct sabotage campaigns for destructive and intimidating purposes.

The commander of the 4th Army Region, who is the director for communist suppression and for security in the 4th Army Region, has assured that he and his staff will do everything to bring peace to the southern provinces. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Government Meets Student Demands After Protests
BK1706073389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT
17 Jun 89

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, June 17 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Government, fearing mass protests similar to those in China, has given in to student demands for better conditions after weeks of demonstrations here, informed sources said Saturday.

The sources said several hundred students had protested against poor living conditions in at least four colleges in the capital in the past few weeks.

The authorities acknowledged "small problems" in several schools and moved quickly to meet student demands, notably raising scholarships to match the minimum wage, according to communist youth sources close to the leadership.

The scholarships, granted to some 150,000 of the country's 200,000 students, will be raised from 20,000 dong (five dollars) to 22,600 dong (5.60 dollars) a month, the sources said.

They said concern over the mass movement in China was likely "one of the reasons" the authorities had agreed so quickly to the students' demands.

The protests here, which began in May, affected at least four of Hanoi's 20 post-secondary institutions—the colleges of transport and communications, building, foreign languages and teacher training, informed sources said.

Similar movements have surfaced in recent months in the polytechnic and the colleges of architecture and geology, the sources said.

"The number of students who are unhappy with their living conditions is quite high," said Vu Xuan Hong, secretary of the Vietnamese Youth Federation's Central Committee.

He added that "the questions raised could be resolved with them at each school" and "quite a few establishments have already resolved their problems."

He said "irresponsibility" and "poor management" in post-secondary school administrations were the reason for the "deplorable living conditions" that led to the protests.

However, only one case, involving the transport and communications college, had been publicly acknowledged by the weekend.

Four hundred to five hundred students had refused on May 30 to eat in the college's canteen, citing "the poor quality of the food," informed sources said.

This was interpreted by observers as a hunger strike and was described as a "boycott of the canteen...the first ever at the establishment" in this week's issue of the communist youth weekly TIEN PHONG, or AVANT-GARDE.

School administrators, students and representatives of various youth groups immediately met to hear demands for more food, better quality rice, drinking water, lower rent during school breaks, lower examination fees and the right to inspect canteen accounts.

The weekly said the school administrators agreed to all the demands on May 31, and promised to "return to the students money that had not been spent" and cut the examination fees by half to 500 dong (12 cents).

TIEN PHONG's editor-in-chief, Duong Xuan Nam, said schools should receive more government funding.

"Students here know what's happening in China," he added.

The Vietnamese press and television have carried partial reports of the unrest in China without comment or elaboration on the June 4 army crackdown in Beijing that left at least 3,000 dead according to Western sources.

Mr Nam said the Vietnamese authorities had begun studying local student problems before the events in China were known but added that the unrest there had probably pushed them to raise the scholarships early.

Official sources in Hanoi refused to draw any comparison between the student movements in Vietnam and China, adding that the local problems "were not ideological or political, but material."

National Assembly Session Opens in Hanoi

Assembly Agenda Reported

BK1606154189 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—The Office of the National Assembly and the State Council today called a press conference to make public the agenda of the coming 5th Session of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, briefed the journalists on the agenda of the session.

The National Assembly will be in session from June 19 to 30. It will hear reports by the Council of Ministers on the results of the implementation of its 4th session's resolutions, on the socio-economic situation, on a bill for protection of public health, on a bill on trade unions, on the state budget for the first six months of 1989, money circulation, the work of the the people's court and the people's organ of control, the state's external relations in the first six months of 1989, amendments and modifications to the Constitution, a bill on amendments to the law on the election of people's councils, and the law on the organisation of people's councils and people's committees.

The National Assembly will also hear reports on the fulfilment by Vietnamese volunteer troops of their international obligation in Cambodia and their withdrawal therefrom. It will decide on the celebration of the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh next year.

Deputies Visit Ho Mausoleum

*BK1906003289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Jun 89*

[Text] As already reported, National Assembly deputies from 40 provinces and cities have gathered in Hanoi since 14 June to attend preparatory meetings and study documents to be presented at the Fifth Session of Eighth National Assembly.

On the morning of 17 June, National Assembly deputies, led by Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and Le Quang Dao, paid a visit to President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum.

Fifth Session Opens

*BK1906054389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 19 Jun 89*

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly was solemnly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi this morning. Attending the session as presidium were Comrades Le Quang Dao, Phung Van Tuu, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, Hoang Truong Minh, Tran Do, and Huynh Cuong. Attending the opening session were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; and foreign guests and diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

After an opening speech by National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao, Comrade Phan Van Khai, head of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the Council of Ministers issued a two-part report on the implementation of the socioeconomic plan during the first 6 months of the year, and on measures aimed at speeding up the 1989 plan for the remainder of the year.

Also during this morning's opening session, delegates heard Comrade Doan Khue, first deputy minister of national defense, report on the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia which fulfilled its lofty international obligation and returned to the fatherland. Delegates also heard a report by Comrade Nguyen Thi Than, member of the National Assembly Public Health and Social Welfare Committee and of the Council of Ministers' drafting committee, on the draft law on popular health-care which was amended after soliciting ideas from the people, echelons, sectors, and mass organizations. Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, delivered a report on the trade unions draft law, and Comrade Nguyen Van Duc, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, delivered an investigative report on the trade unions draft law. Comrade Hoang Qui, minister of finance, on behalf of the Council of Ministers delivered a report on the state budget situation during the first 6 months of 1989, and a representative of the Vietnam State Bank reported on the circulation of money and other issues.

The National Assembly will continue its work at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall this afternoon.

People's Council Organization Law Reviewed

*BK1806085989 Hanoi VNA in English 0458 GMT
18 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—To promote socialist democracy, a new law on the organization of People's Councils and people's committees will be promulgated soon.

The new law, whose draft is being put to public discussion, will be submitted to the National Assembly when it meets here on June 19. Then it will replace the present law which has been in force since 1983.

The draft law contains amendments and modifications designed to ensure democracy in social life. Article 2 of Chapter 1, for instance, makes clear that People's Councils, as local state power bodies, must see to the "building and promotion of socialist democracy."

To ensure its greater say regarding the local executive body, a People's Council will have its Standing Committee, each with a chairman and a vice chairman, to work side by side with the people's committee at corresponding level. The existing law provides only for a Secretariat for each People's Council which, in effect, becomes virtually a nominal body after the election of the chairman of the executive body.

The new People's Council will have the power to "elect and dismiss its standing members, members of its various committees, the chairman of the people's committee and members of People's Court at corresponding level" it can "endorse the nominations of and dismiss, vice chairmen and members of the people's committee and the heads of specialized departments of this committee."

Provisions regarding the composition of people's committees are more strict. Each committee will have a chairman and three deputies at the most. The chairman must also be a People's Council member while the other officials, including heads of specialized departments, are not required to be so.

OANA Executive Board Opens 10th Meeting

*BK1706153689 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The tenth meeting of the Executive Board of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) opened here this morning.

Also held on this occasion are the tenth Technical Group meeting and the sixth editorial workshop of OANA.

The meeting is attended by delegations of the news agencies from OANA members including the Soviet Union, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea, Laos, Thailand, Mongolia, Pakistan, Iran, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh was present at the opening ceremony.

Also on hand were diplomatic representatives of OANA member countries in Hanoi and a large number of Vietnamese and foreign media workers.

Dao Tung, general director of Vietnam News Agency, Hanjojo Nitimiharjo, OANA chairman; and Parni Hadi, OANA secretary general, made opening addresses.

In his opening speech Vice-Chairman Nguyen Khanh expressed his wish that the meeting would "come up with effective solutions to problems facing OANA" and, "through the present and subsequent meetings OANA would enrich its experience and enhance the meaning of its difficult but exalted mission, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international information order."

In the four-day sitting, the participants will discuss a wide range of issues aimed at broadening the scope and increasing the efficiency of OANA as a regional information network, including the establishment of a system for the exchange of economic news in the Asia-Pacific region.

On this occasion, a photo exhibition will be held here to introduce the progress in the domain of information and the achievements in national construction of some of OANA members.

Do Muoi Receives OANA Delegates

*BK1806160889 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT
18 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here this afternoon delegates to the tenth meeting of the executive board of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) being held here.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Do Muoi welcomed the delegates to the meeting to discuss measures for cooperation and development, thus contributing to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples in the region. He stressed that the Vietnamese people have always been desirous to live in peace, national independence, and social progress, and together with other people s to expand the ties of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Chairman Do Muoi reaffirmed the efforts of the governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos

and Cambodia to join other countries in the region in settling the Cambodia issue so as to contribute to the building of Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, stability and development.

Chairman Do Muoi expressed his hope that all OANA members would help in solving regional issues, including the Cambodia one, for the sake of peace and common prosperity.

He wished the meeting great success, which he said he believed would contribute to the common struggle of the world people for safeguarding peace and abolishing nuclear weapons.

On behalf of the participants of the meeting, OANA Chairman Hanjojo Nitimiharjo thanked the Vietnamese government and people for their hospitality and assistance to the meeting.

He expressed his belief that the meeting would help in the promotion of mutual understanding among the Vietnamese and other peoples in Asia and the Pacific.

Also present at the reception was Dao Tung, general director of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and chairman of the organizing committee of the meeting.

Australia, New Zealand Asked To Join

*BK1806114089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT
18 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 (AFP)—The managing director of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) has called on the Australian and New Zealand press associations to join the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA).

The two countries should join the OANA "so that real information and technological exchanges can take place on the regional level," Managing Director Dao Tung told a meeting here of the group's executive body on Saturday.

OANA, which would like to be an organization for all of Asia and the Pacific, presently includes the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Japan's KYODO, TASS of the Soviet Union, India's PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, BERNAMA of Malaysia, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Pyongyang's KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and ANTARA of Indonesia.

Only 16 of the agencies participated at the group's executive board meeting, its 10th, which was opened Saturday by the vice president of vietnamese cabinet, Nguyen Khanh, and continues through Tuesday.

The meeting will work to improve the region's information exchanges, especially of economic news, overall news quality and journalists' training, as well as addressing telecommunications problems.

Mr Tung said he regretted the meeting's "rather modest" attendance, adding that the "information stream remains unequal and not enough to balance the incorrect image of the region."

He said he has asked the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which provides aid to VNA, to give courses for journalists' training abroad.

ANTARA President Hanjoyo Nitimiharjo, who took over the OANA chairmanship in July 1988, asked the group to begin work on a resolution that the larger agencies in the region help train journalists at the smaller ones.

The VNA director, Mr Tung, also noted the region's particular problems, which include the use of two different satellite systems, the Soviet's Intersputnik and the more widespread Intelsat.

Official Backs Regional Peace Zone Plan

BK1806142089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1359 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 18 (AFP)—A senior Vietnamese official Sunday endorsed a proposal by non-communist Southeast Asia to have the region declared a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN).

Tran Quang Co, Vietnam's vice-minister for foreign affairs, told an Asia-Pacific round table that big-power detente and moves to end the Cambodian conflict had generated the right conditions for realising ZOPFAN.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed in 1967, proposed ZOPFAN as a means of keeping superpower rivalries out of the region. The ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

A committee of top ASEAN officials directed to look into the creation of the area as a ZOPFAN region believes that the neutralisation of Southeast Asia is not possible without big-power pledges to respect it and peace in Cambodia, diplomats said.

Mr Co said normalisation of ties between the big powers had generated a "growing sense of self-confidence among smaller countries in readjusting their foreign policy."

"This is an auspicious opportunity for the countries of Southeast Asia to turn their long-nurtured wish for a ZOPFAN...into a reality," he said.

Mr Co was among speakers at the third Asia-Pacific round table on security matters organised by the Malaysian Institute of Strategic and International Studies, which ended Sunday.

He said Vietnam and other non-communist Southeast Asian states should build mutual trust and take steps to promote regional exchanges and cooperation.

Vietnam realised that it formed "an integral part of Southeast Asia" and fully appreciated the significance of its relations and friendship with others in the region, Mr Co said.

Vietnam has announced plans to pull its troops out of Cambodia by the end of September, triggering a flurry of diplomatic moves for an accord between the Hanoi-back Phnom Penh government and the ASEAN-supported tripartite resistance.

Do Muoi Interviewed on Indonesian Ties

BK1906060589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0522 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi, June 20 (ANTARA)—Prime Minister of Vietnam Do Muoi has stated that bilateral relations between his country and Indonesia are getting better every day either in the political, cultural, or economic fields.

Vietnam must also learn a lot from Indonesia, he said commenting on the economic relations between the two nations in an interview with ANTARA's correspondent, Parni Hadi, here Sunday afternoon [18 June].

Without explaining in detail, Do Muoi said that trade relations between Indonesia and Vietnam in several sectors will increase.

Garuda Indonesia, the national flag carrier, since early June has opened direct flights connecting Jakarta-Ho Chi Minh City twice a week and a number of Indonesian businessmen were reported to have expressed their interest to invest their capital in Vietnam.

Do Muoi started the interview with "How is President Suharto," and then expressed his belief that cooperation between the two Southeast Asian nations will enhance in every field because both Vietnam and Indonesia shared the same experience in reaching their independence through the fight against a colonial government.

Bilateral relations have taken place for a long time and Indonesian people have been known for always assisting the Vietnamese people to win their independence.

The prime minister is also of the opinion that Indonesia's economic situation is better than Vietnam's. Therefore, the latter nation must learn a lot from Indonesia, he said.

Vietnam hopes that Indonesia will share its experiences "in developing its economy," he said.

He further said that recently exchange of cultural missions as well as ranking civil officials and military officers tends to increase.

Last year, for example, Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko visited Vietnam, and several months later it was reciprocated by a visit by the Vietnamese information minister to Indonesia.

In the political field, the prime minister said that he really appreciated the role of Indonesia in finding a solution for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue through the first and second Jakarta Informal Meetings (JIM-1 and JIM-2).

"Indonesia and Vietnam have worked closely to settle the Kampuchean conflict," he said.

He expressed his certainty that the 10-year-old conflict will be settled when the Vietnamese troops have been totally pulled out from Kampuchea next September.

Do Muoi further said that an internal reconciliation is expected to be reached when the Vietnamese troops leave the country.

The Vietnamese people, he said, have cooperated with the Kampuchean people in reaching for a settlement.

Meanwhile, when receiving participants of the 10th Executive Board meeting of OANA (Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies) later in the day, Prime Minister Do Muoi stated that OANA newsmen should work together to abolish nuclear weapons from the earth.

He also asked OANA members to increase cooperation to develop mutual understanding among the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

Before the participants of the meeting, who were led by OANA president Hanjoko Nitimiharjo, Prime Minister Do Muoi stressed that Vietnam will fulfill its commitment to settle the Kampuchean problem.

Do Muoi Urges Renewed Japanese Aid

*OW1806075989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT
18 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 KYODO—Vietnamese Premier Do Muoi said Saturday that Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September even if agreement is not reached by then on the setup of an international control mechanism to inspect the troop pullout.

"Vietnam is anxious to see an early solution of the Kampuchean problem so that we can concentrate our efforts on reconstruction of our own country," Muoi said.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi, the premier brushed aside speculation that failure by an international conference in Paris next month to establish a troop pullout inspection machinery might give Hanoi a cause to put off the planned withdrawal.

"I do hope that kind of circumstance will not happen. But even if there should be no political solution, the Vietnamese troops will be completely withdrawn by the end of September," Muoi said.

"The Kampuchean people are strong enough and can now manage their own affairs by themselves," he added.

Muoi said that Western countries have taken the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as a pretext to continue their politically hostile policies and impose economic sanctions against Vietnam.

Once the troops were pulled out, those Western countries and Japan would find no pretext to continue such policies, Muoi said.

Referring to the visit to Hanoi last month of International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials, Muoi indicated that the IMF is now ready to resume its financial assistance to Vietnam, which has been suspended since 1985.

Recent reports said that IMF will not resume making fresh loans to Vietnam until Hanoi repays one-third of its outstanding debt, which stands at more than 150 million dollars.

"Due to our social and economic difficulties, we have been unable to repay the debt. But now in the new situation, IMF sent its officials to Vietnam in order to help us repay the debt so that it can give us loans again," Muoi said.

He expressed the hope that Japan will make some contribution and help Vietnam solve its debt problem.

Muoi called on Japan to resume its financial aid to help Vietnam reconstruct its economy.

"Japan has a big amount of foreign exchange reserve and wants to invest in foreign countries. Meanwhile, we need capital for construction. That is a favorable condition," he said.

He said there are many fields for cooperation between the two countries, such as the development of mineral, aquatic and forestry resources.

Japan could invest directly in Vietnam, set up joint ventures, or extend long-term, low-interest loans enabling Vietnam to build infrastructure such as railways, road and energy plants, Muoi said.

He smilingly said: "I may say Vietnam is ready to welcome Japanese investment. But the Japanese Government is very slow in action."

Nguyen Co Thach To Visit United Kingdom
*BK1806160989 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
18 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will pay an official visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland soon at the invitation of Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, says a communique today of the Foreign Ministry.

Delegate Speaks at UNDP New York Conference
*BK1706152489 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—"The imperative needs for Vietnam's economic, scientific and technical development in the future require it to cooperate more comprehensively with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to expand this cooperation to areas of an overall character such as working out strategies for economic, scientific and technical development and resolving regional issues and matters regarding human development, development management, and development of the private and collective economic sectors."

This came in a speech made by Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Van Ich at a conference of the UNDP Managing Council held in New York on June 15.

After mentioning measures to effect a closer coordination between the UNDP transfer of technology and the developing countries' efforts to absorb it, Nguyen Van Ich said: "Vietnam, a developing country in the lower income bracket, has received multi-form assistance and cooperation from other countries, international organizations and regional countries. Since 1987, Vietnam has obtained suitable and effective assistance from the UNDP in certain areas. We wish to have a more effective cooperation with the UNDP."

Defense Ministry Marks Cambodian Army Day
*BK1706155389 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The National Defence Ministry held here yesterday a meeting to mark the 38th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army (June 19).

It was attended by Cambodian Charge d'Affaires Nhoung Heng Chou, and Military Attache Major Hing Lang.

Major-General Dang Ngoc Giao, director of the Institute of Logistics, and Cambodian Military Attache Hing Lang recalled the growth, tradition of heroic struggle and great contributions of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army in the cause of national liberation and defence. They also expressed wishes for a fine development of the friendship, solidarity and all-sided cooperation among the peoples and armies of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Gen Le Duc Anh Sends Greetings
*BK1706151189 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—Gen Le Duc Anh, minister of defence, has sent a message of greetings to his Cambodian counterpart, Gen. Tie Banh, on the 38th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army (June 19).

The message reads:

"Relying on the people for their whole-hearted support and assistance, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army has obtained one glorious victory after another, liberating the whole country from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, and from the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which has been universally condemned as the most barbarous in human history, and opening up a new era for Cambodia—that of peace, independence, democracy and social progress."

Cuban News Agency Comments on 'Boat People'
*BK1906021189 Hanoi VNA in English 0520 GMT
17 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The boat people issue remains an urgent problem to be solved and is being used as a political pretext against Vietnam, remarked the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA in a recent commentary.

After bringing out the complex causes of the boat people issue in Vietnam, particularly the heavy consequences of the protracted and devastating wars, PRENSA LATINA condemned the USA and other forces hostile to Vietnam for spreading false reports on human rights violations and religious and political conflicts in Vietnam with a view to inciting and encouraging the migration from the country.

It continued: "These forces regard the boat people as 'freedom-lovers' but turn a blind eye to the massive migration without saying a word about the political cause leading to it".

"For its part," PRENSA LATINA stressed, "Vietnam has always shown its concern and made contributions to the gradual solution of the problem of illegal departures. It has received two groups of voluntary repatriates from

Hong Kong. The Vietnamese authorities are also intensifying their control over illegal departures and, in cooperation with the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees], facilitating the Orderly Departure Program".

Organizer of Illegal Emigration Gets Death

*BK1806091189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Jun 89*

[Text] The People's Court of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone recently tried Nguyen Nhu Binh on charges of swindling, murder and robbery, and organizing illegal emigration. Born in 1943 in An Nhon, Vu Ban, Ha Nam Ninh, Nguyen Nhu Binh migrated to the South in 1954 and resided at No 14, National Route 15, 9th Ward, Vung Tau. Binh had once been a member of the puppet army. After liberation, he organized many illegal emigrations and was arrested once, but escaped from a reform center.

Upon learning that Mrs Nguyen Thi Hieu wanted to join her husband in the United States, Binh promised to arrange for her family to leave the country illegally for a fee of 2 taels of gold per person. On 19 April 1988, Binh took Vu Tan Khai, 15, Mrs Hieu's eldest son, by sampan to the Chi Linh fork of Dinh River where he dropped anchor and told the boy to wait for a boat which would take him to sea. When night came, Binh killed Khai by

hitting him with an oar when the latter was sleeping. After relieving the boy of a pouch containing 11 gold rings, Binh weighted down the boy's body with rocks and dumped it into the river.

On 22 April 1988, Binh took the remaining 3 children of Mrs Hieu—Vu Thi Thuy Hang, 13; Vu Thi Thu Thuy, 11; and Vu Minh Hoang—to a mountain cave where they spent the night. When the children were sound asleep, he tied rocks weighing from 10-25 kg to the feet of each child and dropped them into the river. Having done this, Binh showed Mrs Hieu a photograph torn into halves as a prearranged signal to collect 2 taels of gold as partial payment. He then went to Ho Chi Minh City from where he sent a telegram in the names of Mrs Hieu's children, telling her that they had safely reached Singapore. This was done so he could collect the rest of the gold from Mrs Hieu as agreed upon.

On 23 and 25 April, the local people found the bodies of the four children floating in the river.

During the course of investigation, Nguyen Nhu Binh had to admit to his crimes when confronted with undeniable evidence. The People's Court of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone passed a death sentence on Nguyen Nhu Binh and ordered the return of 3.5 taels of gold and some belongings of the deceased to Mrs Hieu. The court also sentenced Nguyen Thi Duong, Binh's common-law wife, to a 36-month jail term for failing to report the crimes.

Australia

Hawke Speaks on Upcoming Talks in Paris

BK1706125889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 17 Jun 89

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] To begin, we look at a visit by Australia's prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, to Paris as part of a five-nation tour. The prime minister has said his talks with French leaders would include developments in Fiji. Mr Hawke was responding to questions about reports that France plans to fund a naval base in Suva Harbor and has already supplied military equipment to Fiji. Among the reporters questioning the prime minister in Sydney shortly before his departure for France was Radio Australia's Richard Andrews.

[Begin Recording] [Andrews] The Australian leader's trip to Europe and North America begins in France where he is meeting President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Rocard. Mr Hawke declined to comment on claims that France is moving to replace Australia and New Zealand as Fiji's major military supporter. However, he acknowledged, indirectly, the subject would come up.

[Hawke] I simply want to say that I will be talking with Prime Minister Rocard about developments in the Pacific region and, no doubt, that will include the reference in Fiji.

[Andrews] Mr Hawke was more forthcoming about other aspects of French Pacific policy, especially in its territory of New Caledonia. During the Paris meetings, he said, he would reaffirm Australia's support for the 10-year Matignon peace accord worked out last year by French and Kanak leaders.

[Hawke] We are on the record—and I will take the opportunity directly again in talking with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Rocard to say to them what we have said publicly—and that is, that we welcome the change of direction which has evolved in the Matignon accord. I have welcomed the recognition by the French authorities of one of the fundamental underlying problems, and that is it was an indictment of previous French administrations over many years of different persuasions that we come to the recent position in New Caledonia with an indigenous population virtually untrained in areas of public administration, the professions, the technical areas, education, and so on and the Rocard government has recognised that fundamental truth, and they have undertaken now an accelerated program of training of the indigenous population so that by the time 1998 comes you will have many many more people trained for all these relevant areas and with a capacity to undertake the sorts of responsibilities that can be associated with whatever the decision is that is taken at that time. And it is in that area that I have

already indicated to the French authorities that Australia is prepared—not only prepared but very willing—to cooperate with them in training programs. We are not seeking to intrude ourselves, but because of our proximity it may be the case, as we have said to them, that they would like to see some of those training programs to which they are committed undertaken in this country.

[Andrews] Consistent with this position, Prime Minister Hawke said Canberra would encourage investment by Australian firms in New Caledonia. [end recording]

New Caledonia

Three New Provinces Elect Presidents

BK1606092589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Noumea, June 16 (AFP)—Majority parties in New Caledonia's three new provinces—two controlled by pro-independence Melanesians and one by the anti-independence European settlers—elected the president of each region Friday.

Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) candidates Leopold Joredie and Richard Kaloi were elected presidents of the Northern and Islands Provinces by the respective assemblies.

The anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) leader Jacques Lafleur was approved as president of the Southern Province.

All three headed the respective tickets in last Sunday's voting for the provincial assemblies, which will have a large measure of autonomy under the Matignon accords agreed in Paris by the FLNKS and RCPR last year.

The accords also provide for the holding of a referendum on independence from France in 10 years.

In Sunday's elections the FLNKS won 11 of the 15 seats in the Northern Provincial Assembly and four out of seven in the Islands, while the RPCR clinched 21 of the 32 seats in the South.

Analysts noted that neither party made any concession to the other in Friday's voting, choosing its own candidates to fill the two vice presidential posts in each province.

The leading component of the FLNKS, the Caledonian Union (UC), which has been criticised by other factions for its "hegemony" over the Melanesian separatist organisation, had three of the four vice-presidents in the provinces it controls.

In the Southern Province the three assembly members of the extreme-right National Front also voted for Mr. Lafleur, but the two members of the RCPR breakaway group Caledonia tomorrow abstained.

Voting takes place Monday for the chairmanship of the Territorial Congress, which is to look after affairs affecting the whole of the territory.

The FLNKS candidate is Rock Wamytan, a young Caledonian Union leader, and the RPCR's is Simon Loueckhote, the head of the outgoing Islands Regional Assembly.

Neither party has a clear majority in the Congress, where the RPCR won 27 and the FLNKS 19 of the total 54 seats. Fringe parties hold the rest.

The new political set-up comes into effect July 14.

New Zealand

PRC Cancels Steel Purchase Deal

BK1906041489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 19 (AFP)—The termination of the purchase of New Zealand Steel by China's giant National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp. (MINMETALS) remains a mystery, a spokesman for the vendors said Monday [19 June].

MINMETALS agreed in April to buy 80 per cent of New Zealand Steel, the country's largest steel producer, from the collapsed investment company Equiticorp, and the remaining 20 per cent from Whiteware Manufacturer Fisher and Paykel Industries.

But on Friday they announced the sale was off, without giving any reasons.

Equiticorp Statutory Manager Fred Watson told reporters Monday that he still had "no idea" why the sale was aborted.

He said he learned of MINMETALS' decision just hours before the deal was due to become unconditional at midnight Thursday.

He had since received a letter formally advising him of the decision, but had no further communication from MINMETALS.

Mr. Watson said he expected a new deal on the sale of New Zealand Steel to be announced within a month.

Eight parties aside from MINMETALS had gone through "due diligence" reviews of New Zealand Steel and its business before the Chinese corporation reached agreement with the managers on the sale.

"The reports are that there is still strong interest," Mr. Watson said.

Doubts were cast on the MINMETALS deal earlier this month after the turmoil in China, with United States bankers reported to have pulled out of an arrangement to provide bridging finance.

Chinese Embassy Warns Students Seeking Asylum

BK1806083089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT
18 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 18 (AFP)—The Chinese Embassy in Wellington has warned Chinese students here that it would take a hard line against those who sought asylum.

A statement issued Saturday said no Chinese students demonstrating here about the recent events in Beijing risked losing their state funding, and none of them needed to worry about their futures after they returned home.

But it went on to say: "We hope that there will not be any incident of students asking for protection or asylum. In case it happens, we shall treat it seriously."

No elaboration was given on what action was contemplated by the embassy and no officials would comment further.

The statement repeated assertions made earlier in the week that the embassy was not watching student demonstrators, had not photographed them, and was not collecting their names.

"Since none of the students here in New Zealand has committed an act of hitting, looting, smashing, burning or killing, the question of their safety does not arise after their return to China," the statement said.

The embassy also criticized that "a New Zealand high official made open comments on this question based on a rumour."

This week Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall instructed his officials to tell the Chinese Embassy that spying on or harrassing Chinese students in New Zealand would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The embassy's first secretary Zhang Xiuyi denied this was happening.

On Friday Prime Minister David Lange met with a group of Chinese students who told him they were worried that information identifying them as taking part in protest action here would be sent back to China.

Mr Lange told them his government would not tolerate Chinese diplomats taking notes of students' identities for reporting to Beijing, and said that "if we get evidence of that we will take it up with the Chinese authorities."

Lange Criticizes Embassy Warning

BK1906033889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0321 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 19 (AFP)—Prime Minister David Lange criticized the Chinese Embassy here Monday [19 June] for warning Chinese students not to seek asylum here.

The warning was "intimidating" and "absolutely rejected" by the New Zealand Government, he told a press conference.

A statement issued by the Chinese Embassy at the weekend said it would "treat seriously" any incident of students asking for protection or asylum in New Zealand. It did not say what action was being contemplated.

Mr. Lange said the government would seriously consider any applications for asylum from Chinese students.

"We will treat them the more seriously because of the threat implied by the embassy's statement. It seems to show a total failure to understand what the rules of refugee status are," he said.

"For the Government of China to say through their embassy that they will treat any application for asylum in New Zealand seriously ... must surely give added weight to applications from such people for a different status in New Zealand."

Mr. Lange said Chinese students studying here had left their own country believing they could make a contribution to the growth and development of China. He said now they were torn between their country and their families.

Mr. Lange said the New Zealand Government would be as sympathetic as it could to the students because it recognised the "terrible bind" they were in.

In issuing its warning the Chinese Embassy, a guest in a democratic country, had showed it did not understand how democracy worked, he said.

The embassy statement said no students demonstrating here about the recent events in Beijing risked losing their state funding, and none of them needed worry about their futures after they returned home.

Mr. Lange met earlier with a small group of Chinese students who told him they were worried that information identifying them as taking part in protest action here would be sent back to China.

He told them his government would not tolerate Chinese diplomats taking notes of students' identities to report to Beijing, and said that "if we get evidence of that we will take it up with the Chinese authorities."

Papua New Guinea

Australian Diplomat Expelled From Bougainville

BK1906070489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] An Australian diplomat has been detained by Papua New Guinean police and ordered to leave Arawa International Airport on Bougainville Island. The first secretary for defense at the Australian High Commission, Mr (Steve Howard), has since been recalled to Port Moresby.

Mr (Howard) says he was escorting an Australian couple to an aircraft for a flight to Cairns in North Queensland when they were stopped by police. The husband, Mr (John Price), is reported to have been bashed by security forces on Bougainville last Friday.

The security forces alleged he had been helping secessionist rebels on the troubled island.

Security Tightened in Bougainville After Clash

BK1806072289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Security patrols have been stepped up on the troubled island of Bougainville in Papua New Guinea following a clash yesterday in which five soldiers and a security guard were wounded by militant landowners. Radio Australia's correspondent, Sean Dorney, reports that the shootings occurred when militant landowners attacked a water treatment plant near the town of Arawa.

The plant is near the top of a narrow valley and flanked on three sides by jungle.

Dorney says the clash lasted for about an hour after the militants fired down on the soldiers as they guarded the plant.

The six wounded men were admitted to the Arawa medical center, and several of them required operations. The Papua New Guinea defense force has refused to comment on the conditions of the men.

The trouble on the island stems from demands by the landowners for massive compensation for the operations of the giant Bougainville copper mine on their land.

Meanwhile, Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, says his government has protested formally to Papua New Guinea over the recent bashings of two Australians on Bougainville.

He said the attack was carried out by members of Papua New Guinea's defense force who were responsible for maintaining law and order on the island.

They [not further identified] say the attack occurred after the two Australians enquired why they had been put on the list drawn up by the police of foreigners believed to sympathize with the Bougainville rebel leader, Mr Francis Ona.

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